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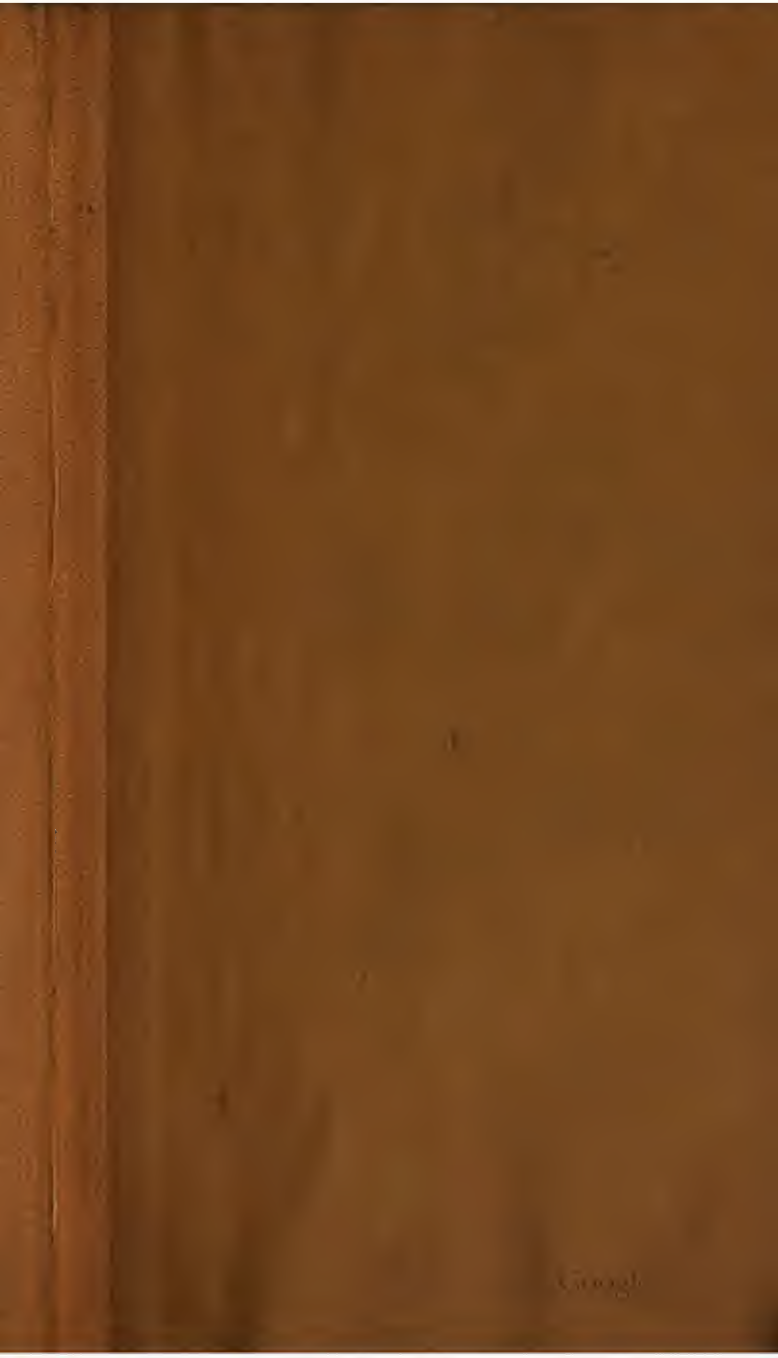
FROM THE GIFT OF

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FOR BOOKS ON LONDON



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LONDON BEFORE THE FIRE OF 1666:

WITH AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

The Parish, the Ward, and the Church

OF

ST. GILES WITHOUT CRIPPLEGATE,

BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY

WILLIAM MILLER

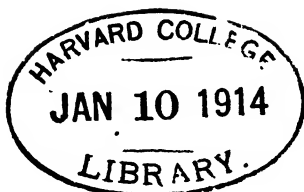
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ANCIENT LONDON.

THE CITY OF LONDON was the capital of the TRINOBANTES, a numerous people inhabiting those parts of Britain now called Middlesex and Essex, before the Christian era. Even in those remote times it was governed by laws, and an important centre of British commerce. Cæsar, in his Commentaries, denominated it the 'chief city of the TRINOBANTES;' one of the early writers describes it as 'admirably accommodated from the elements, standing in a fruitful soil, abounding with everything, and seated upon a gentle ascent, and upon the River Thames, which, without trouble or difficulty, brings it in the riches of the world; for by the convenience of the tide coming in at set hours, with the safety and depth of the river, which brings up the largest vessels, it daily heaps in so much wealth, both from east and west, that it may dispute pre-eminence with all others.'

Antiquity has told us nothing of the founder—indeed, cities seldom know their original; but tradition gives it to a Trojan in the person of Brute, son of Sylvanus, who invaded and conquered Britain 1116 years before Christ; that, however, is too utopian to be accepted in the nineteenth century. It cannot be doubted that during the 476 years of Roman rule, stupendous works were accomplished by a people of advanced mechanical skill, whose soldiers were superior artizans and excellent workmen, capable of building fortresses, cities, and towns; and as the Romans made London their grand emporium, the city would have had full advantage of their architectural ability. We further learn that the Emperor CLAUDIUS (who built Gloucester, *Glevum*; and Colchester, *Colonia*) remodelled London and called it Augusta.

In the reign of NERO it was deemed the largest and most opulent city in the British islands. Tacitus, in his *Annals* (lib. xiv. c. 33), writes: 'London, so called from its situation, and Augusta from its magnificence, was now illustrious from the vast number of merchants who resorted to it for widely extended commerce, and the abundance of every species of commodity which it could supply.' As early as A.D. 359, eight hundred vessels were employed in the exportation of corn only.

Cæsar and Strabo have both told us that London, being the residence of British kings and the seat of commerce, was altogether superior to other towns. Strabo adds: 'As the cypress is to the simple twig;' for the lesser towns were mostly built in the centre of woods, defended by felled trees forming barriers behind a rampart and moat, from being used more as places of refuge during war to secure their families and cattle rather than a general residence.

The Romans were remarkable for the construction of grand military roads in straight lines, having garrisoned stations at certain intervals, with branches to towns as they rose upon them. One of these great highways was called Watling Street; it commenced at Dover (*Dubris*) and continued direct to London (*Londinum*), with stations at Canterbury, Rochester, and Southfleet, traversing the central parts of Kent and commanding leading provinces of trade and commerce. Many grand relics of their architecture still remain to us, amongst which are the mighty ruins of Richborough Castle, and of the Vindonum at Silchester, enduring monuments of Roman grandeur after the wear of fifteen centuries, whilst most of our castles of the middle ages have crumbled into ruin.

The Romans built a military road, or Watling Street, in a direct line from the site of the present Tower of London to Ludgate, the Watling Street of our time running parallel with the original; at the eastern and western extremities were fortresses of great strength, said to have been 'fit for the reception of a king.' Distinct of these were others, called barbicans or watch towers, generally remarkable for their solidity; the walls, which still stand, of that at Dover are ten feet thick. There was a similar barbican in the city near to Aldersgate, which we shall describe hereafter.

The City of London was first walled by the Romans, but

the date is uncertain, although historians assert that the British Princess Helena, widow of the Emperor **CONSTANTIUS**, who died at York, A.D. 396, was the founder, which seems probable, she being a Briton, the mother of **CONSTANTINE THE GREAT**, and he the first Christian emperor. The city wall, strengthened and fortified by the Emperor **THEODOSIUS**, curved by Aldgate and Houndsditch, taking a westerly direction from Moorgate to Cripplegate, and thence southerly, abutting on the Thames above Ludgate; along this line of wall were bastions, but originally only three gates, called Old or Aldgate, leading to the east; Aldersgate to the north; and Led, afterwards Ludgate, opening on to the western roads of the kingdom. Subsequently, other gates were constructed; these were called Bishop-gate, Moor-gate, Cripple-gate, New-gate, and Bridge-gate.

It is quite certain that the Romans successfully practised land drainage, for we find that in valleys subject to be flooded, banks were cast up which they fenced and paved with stone; indeed, all the early noted causeways throughout the kingdom, according to Camden, were made by them. Pliny further tells us they were famous in agriculture and gardening, having introduced the vine into Britain, and planted vineyards in the neighbourhood of all their towns, of which there were extensive plantations in Hatton Garden, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and East Smithfield.

It is a somewhat curious fact that we of the nineteenth century ignore metropolitan sepulture after the millions of dead that have festered in our churches and churchyards, through plague and pestilence, from before the Conquest, and now return to Roman custom in Britain, which rendered it imperative that the dead should be carried without the city by the military highways to appointed places for burning and burying them. One of these cemeteries was disclosed during the last century whilst excavating for brick-earth, in certain fields east of the city wall, then called Spittle, now Spitalfields, when an extensive Roman cemetery was discovered containing numerous urns and sepulchral vessels, seals, coins of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, and other Roman emperors, as well as glass and earthen vessels, the supposed receptacles of oblations of wine, milk, and odorous liquids used at the burning of the dead, thus described by Statius:—

And precious odours sprinkled on his hair
Prepared it for the flames.

a portion of which was generally deposited with the ashes in a small glass or crystal vessel. Within a short distance of this field, other Roman antiquities were found, consisting of coins of **TRAJAN** and **ANTONINUS PIUS**, lachrymatories, vessels of white earth, phials of curious and elegant workmanship, images, and a figure of **Pallas** about a foot in length. Amongst the most interesting was a large glass vase, capable of holding six quarts, ornamented with fine parallel circles; it had a handle and a short neck with a wide mouth of white metal. This vase was presented to **Sir Christopher Wren**, who deposited it in the Museum of the Royal Society. **Spitalfields**, however, must have been a place of sepulture after the Romans, as in the same field many stone coffins were dug up containing human bones, probably the remains of Saxons, as well as skulls and bones without coffins; but from the number of large nails found near them it is supposed that they were buried in coffins made of the trunks of trees, covered with a thick plank fastened by nails, a reasonable conclusion, from the fragments of wood adhering to the broad heads of the nails.

Indisputably, the most ancient mode of burial was sepulchral; this is established by Biblical history, and the usages of the Egyptians from the earliest period; still, burning of the dead was practised as early as the Trojan war, proved by **Homer's** description of the funeral rites of **Patroclus**, from which may be inferred that the Romans derived the custom from the Greeks, although with this difference, that the Romans inhumed the ashes in cemeteries near the great highways, to remind the living of their own mortality; and, according to **Varro**, the spot was marked by a monumental inscription,—‘**SISTE, VIATOR;**’ pause, traveller.

Various remains of Roman art and grandeur have been found in London, and form interesting links in the chain of our early history. When **ALDGATE** was rebuilt in 1607, large quantities of Roman coins were discovered in the foundations. Subsequent to the fire of 1666, large numbers were turned up whilst excavating for the present cathedral and the old Fleet ditch. Digging in 1716 for the foundation of the Church of **St. Mary Woolnoth**, **Lombard Street**, a Roman aqueduct and several vessels for sacred and domestic purposes were discovered, as well as vast quantities of broken pottery, of which many cartloads were removed with the rubbish, leading **Dr. Harwood**, a distinguished

antiquarian, to suppose this to have been the site of a considerable pottery. In 1718, the workmen, while pulling down a wall of Old Bridewell, discovered a gold enamelled ring, bearing a representation of the Crucifixion, and an inscription in Arabic; this ring was supposed to have been made in the second century. When excavating the old foundations of the Ordnance Office in the Tower in 1777, many gold coins opened up, and a silver ingot, inscribed *Ex Officio Honorii*; the coins were also of that emperor and Arcadius, from which may be inferred that the Tower was not only a Roman fort, but also a mint and treasury, thus favouring the opinions of many antiquaries, that our famous London Stone in Cannon Street was a Roman miliary or standard, from whence London distances were measured, similar to that in the Forum at Rome. We will not attempt to enumerate the large amount of Roman remains surfaced in the present century (many of which form features in the museum attached to the Guildhall Library), nor consider those of recent discovery during the mighty railway operations and extraordinary clearances for stupendous structures everywhere rising in the city; but simply glance at some of the tessellated pavements found at various depths as proofs that the City of London has been raised many feet. Most of the mosaic pavements discovered in London have been at depths ranging from nine to eleven feet. That dug up in 1786, when making a sewer in Lombard Street, was ten feet below the surface; another in Cheapside was eleven feet beneath the carriage-way. When the French or Walloon Church in Threadneedle Street was taken down and the foundation cleared away for the present building, a portion of diamond pattern mosaic, with border, was there at a depth of from nine to ten feet. In December, 1803, the most beautiful mosaic pavement yet found in London was dug up in Leadenhall Street, opposite to the late East India House, nine feet six inches below the flag-paving. This superb specimen of Roman workmanship, having an ornamental centre eleven feet square, formed the floor of a room not less than twenty-four feet diameter; the whole was not perfect, the eastern side having been previously cut away for a sewer; but the remaining portions, to the extent of nearly three parts, were in excellent preservation. A carefully tinted drawing was made at the time by Mr. Fisher, of the India House, which may be thus

described:—In the centre is a figure of the god Bacchus reclining on the back of a tiger, in cubes of half an inch, the tessellæ forming the ornamental borders being somewhat larger; the colouring and shading exhibited considerable skill and ingenuity, the material being of baked earths; the more brilliant colours of green and purple, forming the drapery, are of glass. This grand specimen of Roman art was firmly embedded in lime and brick dust, based on a deep layer of hard loam, which rendered the whole as firm to the foot as solid stone; the disjointed fragments were deposited in the East India Company's Library, and afterwards, in part, remounted on a slab of slate according to the drawing, and placed in the Indian Museum.

After the departure of the Romans the Britons suffered severely from the ravages of the Scots and Picts, which induced VORTIGERN, the British king, to invite Hengist, a distinguished Saxon general, to assist the Britons in return for the Isle of Thanet. Hengist readily accepted the invitation, and with his brother Horsa landed on the Isle of Thanet, with 1,500 men, A.D. 448. Having united with the British, the joint forces gave the enemy battle in Lincolnshire, when the Scots and Picts were entirely routed. In the year 450 a further force of 5,000 Saxons, exclusive of their families, were landed from fifteen ships; and again in 452 a still larger reinforcement arrived in forty ships and successfully descended on the countries of the Scots. Hengist, emboldened by these successes, invited over more of his countrymen, secretly made peace with the Scots and Picts, and then turned their arrows against Vortigern the British king, ending in the great battle of Aylesford, in Kent, fought A.D. 455, when Horsa and Catigern, brother of the king, were both killed, from which time the Saxons spread rapidly over the face of Britain.

In the year 597, Pope Gregory the Great sent Augustine and forty monks to preach the Gospel in Britain. Milletus, one of the most distinguished of them, had the ecclesiastical government of London; his wisdom, eloquence and moderation rendered his mission eminently propitious; he succeeded in erecting a church on the ruins of a heathen temple, which he dedicated to St. Paul. Westminster, then called Thorney, was surrounded by a morass; a Roman temple dedicated to Apollo had stood here, but the preaching and teaching of Milletus had so rapidly advanced the doctrines of Chris-

tianity that Sebert, king of the East Saxons, was prevailed on in 612 to build another Christian church, which Milletus dedicated to St. Peter, when London and Westminster assumed ecclesiastical importance next to Canterbury.

The commerce of the city even at this early period was famous, which the Venerable Bede describes as—‘London, a mart of many nations, which repaired hither by sea and land.’ Commerce, however, proved a source of woe. In 658 a fearful plague was imported that decimated the city, and swept away many thousands of the inhabitants. Little more than a century (764) and then the scourge of fire overtook the citizens, and destroyed numbers of wooden houses, which, from the narrowness of the thoroughfares, and the combustible nature of the materials, proved a fearful conflagration.

When EGBERT assumed the dignity of king of England, A.D. 828, he made London the royal residence, where he assembled a wittenagemot, or parliament, in the year 833. It was during this reign that many of our seaports were fortified, and the city walls strengthened; but these wise precautions of a brave and prudent king proved of little avail in resisting the incursions of the Danes, who, after destroying towns, burning churches, and wasting lands, made a descent upon London, A.D. 852, which they plundered and nearly reduced to ashes. ALFRED THE GREAT (to whom the nation is indebted for many privileges) created Ceolmund Earl of Kent, in 897, to combat the Danes, who still continued to harass the coast, the king himself taking the field, whereby they were subdued, and the kingdom restored to tranquillity and order. ALFRED then devoted himself to the reparation of desolated towns. He also divided the kingdom into counties; counties into hundreds; and hundreds into tythings, bringing every inhabitant under the cognisance of the ruling powers. But up to this point we have no division of the City of London—that loyal city, whose heroic people, with Alfred as their leader, routed the Danes who had sailed up the River Lea to Ware, between which and Hertford they were strongly fortified. Here they boldly attacked them in their entrenchments, cut off their supplies, and diverted the course of the river, so that their ships became useless; and finally drove them ignominiously from their stronghold, to leave their shipping and valuables the spoil of the king and his brave citizens. After such

signal service to the State, it would be surprising indeed to overlook a people of so much importance. The king had already created the office of sheriff, so identical with magisterial authority ; and it is fully believed that he it was that divided the city into wards and precincts, out of which came the portreve, or governor, and his coadjutors, analogous to the present mayor, aldermen, and common council.

King **ATHELSTAN** gave to the capital, A.D. 939, the distinguished privilege of coinage, and caused the Bible to be translated into the Saxon language, and one copy to be placed in every church. His palace was in the city, near to the site of Addle Street, anciently called King Addle Street. This king is also the reputed founder of the Church of St. Alban, Wood Street. Amongst the ravages of the Danes was the destruction of the church built by Sebert at Westminster in 612, which **EDGAR**, at the instance of Dunstan, Bishop of London, rebuilt in 958, and annexed to a monastic establishment. Three years afterwards, St. Paul's Cathedral was destroyed by fire ; and to add to the calamity, another contagious fever swept away large numbers of the inhabitants. In the fourth year of the reign of the inglorious **ETHELRED II.**, London again suffered from fire, and had scarcely recovered the desolation, when the Danes again threatened the whole country. Sweyn, their king, with a numerous fleet and army, had already ravaged the country on both sides of the Humber ; and then putting to sea (A.D. 994), sailed up the Thames, and invested London. The city, fortified on every side, bravely resisted the enemy, who, after repeated repulses, with great loss, were ultimately obliged to raise the siege. Had the king emulated the example of his valorous and undaunted citizens, the nation would have been spared the odious tax called *Danegelt* (the first land-tax in England), which was raised so high, and enforced so rigorously by Canute, A.D. 1018, as to produce 71,000*l.* Saxon, or, according to the present value of money, 710,000*l.*, exclusive of the assessment at which the City of London was rated, amounting to 11,000*l.*, equal to 110,000*l.* present value.

Neither the citizens of London nor the clergy were favourable to the pretensions of **WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR** ; they had repelled his claims on **EDWARD**'s death, and now viewed with distrust the restraint under which he placed them. No one was to be seen abroad after the curfew hour,

under pains and penalties, which was an attack on their liberty. The monarch saw this, and assumed considerable respect for the opulence of the city by confirming to the citizens the privileges of former kings. His charters of confirmation, still extant, abound in expressions of high consideration. The Cathedral of St. Paul's was restored in this reign, and the famous Domesday Book compiled; the Tower of London, known as the 'White Tower,' was also built in his time, A.D. 1078. WILLIAM RUFUS extended the Tower fortifications, rebuilt London Bridge, and founded Westminster Hall. HENRY I. granted to the citizens their first real charter, extending and confirming their privileges. Guilds and associations of trade were formed; municipal usages were reduced to writing, and established as legal authorities. This seems to have been an auspicious reign; trade and commerce flourished; the necessities of life were abundant; corn, sufficient for one hundred persons in one day, was sold for twelvecence; and corn and hay for twenty horses per day would cost fourpence, which was then the price of a sheep. But we must, however, multiply this tariff by ten or more, to bring money value down to that of the nineteenth century. Henry I. also abolished the curfew.

Religious foundations began to spread in and about London towards the close of the eleventh century. Alwin Child, a citizen, founded a monastery for Cluniac monks at Bermondsey, A.D. 1081, which he dedicated to St. Saviour. Shortly afterwards, Alfune built a parish church near to one of the gates of the city, called Cripplegate, which he dedicated to St. Giles; he was afterwards the first hospitalier, or proctor, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Rahere, a king's minstrel, founded, A.D. 1102, the priory of St. Bartholomew's, on the east side of West Smithfield, for Augustine canons, of which he was first prior; he also annexed to it a hospital for sick persons, for the support of which he obtained great privileges and immunities. Jordar Bliset founded a priory for Benedictine nuns, in a field near unto Clerk's Well, now Clerkenwell, which covered fourteen acres; it was endowed by several benefactions, and lands at Muswell Hill, the gift of Richard Beauvois, Bishop of London, A.D. 1112. Jordan Bliset also founded the priory of St. John at Jerusalem, for the Knights Templars, at Clerkenwell. Queen Matilda (sometimes written Maud),

consort to HENRY I., built, about 1110, two hospitals, one for lepers in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and the other for cripples and maimed people, near to the north gate of the city, called Cripplegate. She also founded a priory in Aldgate, for canons regular, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the Church of St. Botolph without Aldgate, and the Chapels of St. Catherine (now Cree Church) and St. Michael's, were part of the possessions of this monastery of the Holy Trinity. This queen built a church and hospital (now the site of the St. Katherine Docks) called the 'Church and Hospital of St. Catherine near to the Tower.' The first stone bridge over the River Lea was erected by the same queen, and from the circular form of its arches was called *Bow Bridge*; hence the present name of 'Bow, near Stratford.'

STEPHEN, grandson of the Conqueror, was crowned at Westminster, December 20, 1135. The year following another calamitous fire nearly destroyed the city from Aldgate to St. Paul's, and materially damaged London Bridge, which, with the dwelling-houses, was mostly built of timber. With STEPHEN ended the Norman line, an epoch memorable for the introduction of improved methods of cultivating land. Architecture was a prominent feature of Norman rule; magnificent churches replaced the decayed structures of the Saxons, developing the Norman style of round arches, zig-zag mouldings, and quaint carving. The monks were famous for sculpture and painting; their illuminated missals and other ecclesiastical books displayed great art, of which the few that remain are striking specimens. Wealthy merchants were designated barons, large landowners were barons and knights. Dinner and supper appear to have been the only meals of the Normans; the court and aristocracy dined at nine in the morning and supped at five in the afternoon.

HENRY II., the first of the line of Plantagenet, ascended the throne of England A.D. 1154. His reign was favourable to the interests of the citizens of London; the arts were cultivated and commerce flourished. London Bridge was rebuilt of stone, for which purpose a tax was levied on wool. The king gave every encouragement to the work, and the Archbishop of Canterbury contributed ten thousand marks towards its construction. In 1176, eighteen judges were appointed for the administration of justice, when England was divided into six circuits, with three judges to each. Abbeys and priories now flourished in all the integrity of

their laudable purpose ; here the poor were supported ; travellers (without distinction) sheltered and liberally entertained ; youth educated ; and the sick and suffering nursed and cherished. About the year 1180, glass was first used in the windows of private dwellings.

Although RICHARD I. was regardless of the public welfare, yet this reign witnessed considerable improvement in London : houses hitherto were built of wood and thatched, the inflammable nature of which having led to many fearful conflagrations, it was deemed expedient to devise means for remedying as much as possible such calamities for the future. Down to A.D. 1192, the chief magistrate of London was denominated bailiff, but in that year Henry Fitz-Alwyn first assumed the title of mayor, and with twelve aldermen, chosen in full husting, proceeded to consider the best means of averting any similar catastrophe, when it was resolved, at a court of mayor and aldermen, that ‘ All houses hereafter to be erected in London, or within the liberties thereof, should be built of stone, with party walls of the same, and covered either with slates or tiles.’ During the imprisonment of RICHARD on his return from the Crusades, the citizens contributed one thousand five hundred marks towards his ransom, which the king acknowledged by granting a charter confirming all their ancient privileges, and the conservancy of the River Thames.

The reign of HENRY III. (1216 to 1272) was a period of monastic extension. In London alone were founded those of ‘ St. Mary of Bethlehem,’ without Bishopsgate ; the Priory of St. Helen ; the Carmelite, or Whitefriars, in Fleet Street ; the Franciscan, or Grey Friars, in Newgate Street ; and the Augustine Friars near Broad Street. He also founded the hospital at the Savoy, and refounded Westminster Abbey. Among the many improvements in domestic life during this reign, were the substitution of coal for wood, linen for woollen, in under garments, and pipes made of lead for the conveyance of water ; optic lenses and gunpowder were also invented at this time. The water already supplied for the city from a reservoir called the River of Wells, the Thames, Walbrook, Langbourn, Sherbourn, Clerk’s Well, a fish-pond near Cripplegate, and Crowder’s Well adjoining, not proving sufficient, water was conveyed in leaden pipes of six inches diameter from Tye-bourne and St. Mary’s-bourne, and distributed into various reservoirs, the

principal one of which was erected in a large field in Westcheap, then called Crown-field, now known as Cheapside.

In the reign of EDWARD I. (1274 to 1307) the city was divided into twenty-four wards, each to be governed by an alderman and common council elected by the freemen. The monasteries founded in London during this reign were the nuns of St. Clare, called the Minories; the monastery of Black Friars in 1276; the Crouched Friars in 1289, and St. James's Hospital for lepers. Westminster Abbey was finished in the year 1285, and the famous coronation chair of the ancient Scottish kings, still preserved there, brought to England in 1296.

In the year 1354, EDWARD III. granted to the mayor of the City of London the privilege of having gold and silver maces carried before him, a privilege heretofore confined to royalty. At this time a tax was levied on merchandise passing from the gate of London, called Temple Bar, to the gate of the Abbey at Westminster, for the purpose of repairing the highways, which had become deep and miry, and dangerous both to men and carriages. This highway was a country road between the city and the village of Westminster, dotted with gentlemen's seats, some of which have given names to the streets since built. According to Fabian, p. 293, a subsidy was granted by parliament, about 1375, to which individuals were assessed according to their rank, from which we learn the consideration in which the city magistracy were held. The chief magistrate, designated right honourable and lord mayor, was rated as an earl, at four pounds, and the aldermen as barons, at two pounds each. The religious houses erected in London during this reign were, the Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster; the Priory of Chartreuse (subsequently Charterhouse), founded by Sir Walter Manny; New Abbey, East Smithfield; and Elsing Spital, now Sion College.

The reign of RICHARD II. brings us to the insurrection headed by Wat Tyler in 1381, when the latter, attended by twenty thousand men, met the king in Smithfield. Sir William Walworth, the loyal and courageous mayor, approached the rebel and killed him, which confounded his followers, who, after an address from the king, were pacified, and returned peaceably to their several homes. In this reign many of the city companies were incorporated.

In the second year of HENRY IV. (1401) the city ob-

tained a new charter, which conferred on the corporation for ever all the gates and posterns in the city, and the right of collecting tolls and customs in Cheap, Billingsgate, and Smithfield. In 1411, Sir Thomas Knowles, lord mayor, laid the foundation of the venerable structure, now the Guildhall, and instituted a market called the Stocks Market on the spot where now stands the Mansion House.

The reign of HENRY V. was remarkable for the internal improvements of the city. A new gate called Moorgate was built, leading to the waste in Finsbury Manor. Holborn, one of the principal approaches to the city, was first paved; the new Guildhall finished. Lighting the streets was now commenced, consequent on an order compelling every householder in London to hang out at his door a lighted candle in a lantern during the winter months. Sir Simon Eyre built Leaden Hall, A.D. 1419, as a public granary in cases of scarcity.

During the Protectorate in the infancy of HENRY VI. the eminent citizen, Sir Richard Whittington, rebuilt the prison of Newgate; founded a college of priests, called after his own name, with an almshouse; built a library for the Grey Friars, called Christ's Hospital, Guildhall Chapel, with part of the east end of Guildhall; and thrice served the office of lord mayor of London, A.D. 1397, 1406, and 1419. The population of the city had now so much increased that additional water conduits were erected at Billingsgate, Paul's Wharf, and St. Giles's, Cripplegate. In 1454, Sir John Norman, lord mayor elect, built a superior state barge: the several companies followed his example, and on the following lord mayor's day commenced the annual procession by water. William Caxton, citizen and mercer, one of the most eminent benefactors of his country, introduced the art of printing in the reign of EDWARD IV., A.D. 1473. A printing press was set up in Westminster Abbey, where he produced, in March 1474, his first work, translated by himself from the French, called the *Game of Chess*. From this period to that of his death, in 1491, he translated and printed about fifty books, some being large volumes.

Sir Ralph Joscelyne, lord mayor of London in the year 1476, obtained an act of common council for repairing the city walls, the expense to be defrayed by assessment on the several parishes; the bricks were made and burnt in Moorfields, and the lime brought from Kent. This undertaking

was successfully carried out by the city companies. That portion between Bishopsgate and Allhallows on the wall as far as Moorgate, was accomplished by the Drapers' Company; the Skinners undertook the portion between Bevis Marks and Aldgate; the executors of Sir John Crosby repaired a third part; and the other companies completed the work from Moorgate as far as Cripplegate and Aldersgate. The perpendicular or third pointed style of architecture prevailed during the fifteenth century. Music was also much cultivated, especially by the clergy, who gave considerable encouragement to the arts; the walls of their churches were richly embellished with artistic paintings, and the choral portions of divine service bespoke careful training. The clergy were good musicians; they sympathised with their choirs, studied with them, and felt it no infringement of their sacerdotal office to acknowledge them as deserving of consideration and respect.

The florid or Tudor style of architecture was introduced into England in the reign of HENRY VII. Its leading features are perpendicular lines of tracery, and great profusion of ornamentation. HENRY SEVENTH'S Chapel at Westminster, and that of King's College, Cambridge, are grand specimens. Sir John Shaw, who lived in this reign, and was lord mayor of London in 1503, erected spacious rooms in Guildhall, for civic receptions and the accommodation of the magistracy; before this time the Grocers' Hall had been the place appointed for banquets. This year the ancient River of Wells, subsequently called Fleet Ditch, was deepened and made navigable for small craft to Oldbourne (Holborn) Bridge. Hounds Ditch, which had become a public nuisance, from the carrion cast into it, was now arched over and paved.

Passing on to the reign of HENRY VIII., when, from the neglected state of agriculture, corn had become scarce, and London likely to suffer, we have Roger Achily, lord mayor in 1511, making successful efforts to avert the evil, by storing Leaden Hall, the city granary, with every sort of grain. This same mayor caused Moorfields to be levelled, and the path to the adjoining villages rendered more commodious, by raising causeways and building bridges, as the nature of the soil required. These improvements induced the landholders of the hamlets of Islington, Hoxton, and Shoreditch, to fence their lands, and bring them under cultivation. The

following year the sheriffs of London and Middlesex were first empowered by parliament to empanel jurors for the city courts. The year 1517 is memorable for the establishment of a new tribunal, by an act of common council, denominated the COURT OF CONSCIENCE, which proved most advantageous, by the prevention of litigation in trifling matters.

Between the years 1536 and 1538 the religious system of the country was wholly revolutionised, and underwent extraordinary changes. HENRY VIII. having separated from the Church of Rome at the Reformation, availed himself of the means thus afforded for breaking up and estranging the revenues of religious foundations. According to Herbert, the king, under various pretences, suppressed six hundred and forty monasteries, of which twenty-eight had abbots who had seats in parliament; ninety colleges, two thousand three hundred and seventy-four chantries, and one hundred and ten hospitals, the revenues of which, according to present value, were equal to eight millions sterling. Out of this enormous spoliation, however, HENRY, shortly before his death, endowed liberally St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and restored the Franciscan Church, near Newgate, both of which he gave to the City of London. In 1540, a statute was passed for paving with stone the new streets of the city, and for the erection of extra conduits to receive additional water from springs at Hampstead, St. Mary-le-bone, Hackney, Muswell Hill, and St. Agnes-le-Clair, Hoxton.

In the next reign, that of EDWARD VI., the Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, Southwark, which had been absorbed in the late dissolution of religious foundations, was now appropriated to its original purpose, after extensive reparation. This good monarch gave also the ancient palace, called Bridewell, to be converted into an asylum for travellers and poor wayfaring persons, to be hospitably entertained, as well as a place of correction and employment for vagabonds, idlers, and others of questionable character. He further founded Christ's Hospital, on the site of the Monastery of Grey Friars, and richly endowed it as an educational establishment, truly significant of the noble nature of this youthful monarch, and a lasting monument to his memory. By a charter dated June 6, 1553, just one month before his death, the lord mayor, commonalty, and City of London were incorporated as governors of the royal

hospitals of St. Thomas the Apostle, of St. Bartholomew's, of Christ's, and of Bridewell, with possession of all revenues and properties appertaining thereto.

Little can be said of the unpropitious reign of MARY, beyond that the English lost Calais, which they had held from the time of EDWARD III., that coaches superseded litters, and beards of great length were worn. Queen MARY died November 17, 1558, when ELIZABETH ascended the throne of England, in the mayoralty of Sir William Hewett, a merchant of high reputation; his house was built on London Bridge, and his family comprised an only daughter and three sons. The nursemaid of his infant daughter, standing at an open window, unhappily allowed the babe to spring from her arms into the Thames; Osborne, his apprentice, instantly plunged into the river, and, at the risk of his own life, saved that of the child. This deeply impressed the father, who afterwards cherished him as a valued friend; and the daughter, as she grew up, learned to look upon her deliverer with something beyond ordinary respect. Her father's fortune and her own personal attractions brought suitors of high rank, amongst others, the Earl of Shrewsbury, but all were rejected for Osborne, to whom she was married, and on whom her father bestowed large estates in money and land. Within a few years he rose to the dignity of Sir William, served the office of sheriff in 1567, and that of lord mayor in 1583. Sir William Osborne was the ancestor in a direct line of the ducal family of Leeds.

The munificence for which the citizens were famous was again remarkably instanced in the person of Sir Thomas Gresham, an intelligent and wealthy merchant, who built, at his own personal cost, a house or exchange for the use of merchants and men of business, appointed with numerous offices for the furtherance of mercantile affairs. The foundation was laid June 7, 1566, and the building opened by Queen ELIZABETH, November, 1567, when her majesty commanded that it should be called THE ROYAL EXCHANGE. Her majesty afterwards honoured the founder with her company at dinner. This magnanimous benefactor further evinced his love for religion, science, and letters, by giving his mansion in Broad Street to be denominated Gresham College, for lectures on divinity, astronomy, geometry, music, law, medicine, and rhetoric, free of all expense to the public; each professor to receive a salary of fifty pounds, to provide for which he

bequeathed to the lord mayor and corporation, jointly with the Mercers' Company, the produce of the Royal Exchange and of its offices. Contemporary with Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Thomas Rowe, chief magistrate A.D. 1568, a member of the Merchant Tailors' Company, displayed the beneficence of a generous mind in his rendering wealth and influence subservient to the general good. He purchased and enclosed a large site of land to the east of Moorfields, afterwards called Bethlehem, as a place of gratuitous sepulture for poor citizens, where a sermon was to be preached before the lord mayor and court of aldermen each Whit-Sunday morning. He erected a commodious building to protect from the weather the congregations attending public worship at St. Paul's Cross. He also gave lands and houses, producing forty pounds per annum, for the maintenance of ten poor men, and left a floating one hundred pounds for the use of poor tradesmen, free of interest. During his mayoralty, a permanent watch was established in the city, and a conduit erected in Walbrook, for water pumped from the Thames. William Lamb, of the Clothworkers' Company, another benevolent citizen, in the reign of Elizabeth, collected the water of several springs into a large reservoir, at the upper end of Red Lion Street, Holborn, near to the site of the Foundling Hospital, and now giving the name to *Lamb's Conduit* Street, from whence he conveyed the water in leaden pipes to Snow Hill, where he built a conduit for the use of the neighbourhood at a cost of fifteen hundred pounds. In 1582, Peter Maurice, a German, proposed to supply the city with water from the Thames, by means of wheels placed under the arches, to be driven by the stream of the tide; he was granted a lease of the northern arch for five hundred years, and two years afterwards a lease for another arch. In 1587 tobacco from the West Indies was imported; and in 1590, coals in London, which were four shillings the chaldron, rose to nine shillings. Silk stockings and watches were introduced in this reign, and the art of paper-making from rags successfully accomplished at Dartford, in Kent. Trinity College, Dublin, and Westminster School, were founded by Queen ELIZABETH.

On the suppression of monasteries by HENRY VIII., that belonging to the Carthusian Friars was granted to the Earl of Suffolk, and remained the property of his noble family until 1612, when it was purchased by Thomas Sutton, for

13,000*l.* He expended 7,000*l.* in repairs and alterations, to constitute it a fitting home for decayed persons of respectability, and a classical school for youth. He further endowed it with land then producing 4,490*l.* a year, and obtained an Act of Parliament for its permanent establishment. This grand foundation, known as the Charter House, stands an enduring monument of individual munificence, the more than princely gift of a citizen of London. During this reign—JAMES I.—the New River was projected by Sir Hugh Middleton.

In the fourth year of the reign of CHARLES II., A.D. 1665, happened the fearful plague which destroyed nearly one hundred thousand persons; and the following year London was desolated by fire, many thousands of citizens were deprived of their habitations and reduced to the utmost distress, as well as suffering from the inclemency of the weather, until numbers of huts could be erected for their relief.

Two hundred years have now rolled away, since at one o'clock on Sunday morning, September 2, 1666, this appalling fire commenced at a baker's shop in Pudding Lane, 202 feet east of the Monument, in a hot and rainless season, the New River nearly dry, and the Thames Water Tower, as it was called, out of order. At first the citizens did not realise the extent of danger, but as the day advanced its ravages were too manifest. St. Magnus Church, next the bridge, was destroyed; the wind blowing strong from the east carried the fire flakes to the houses along Thames Street; the buildings, mostly of wood, and as now, storehouses for all sorts of combustible materials, were speedily in flames, the avenues of flame overleaped every obstacle, and the fierce heat drove to a distance those who would oppose it. Evelyn tells us that the country during the following night was lighted like day for ten miles round. The meridian of Monday arrived; Tower, Fenchurch, and Gracechurch (then Gracious) Streets were charred ruins. Cornhill was blazing in fury, and the Royal Exchange, before night, reduced to a thing of the past. Still sped on the devouring element; the panic-stricken citizens, laden with goods and chattels, were rushing out by every gate; fabulous prices were paid for conveyances to distant fields, whilst in barges and lighters on the river side were heaped goods of every description. Night came, but not

darkness; the lurid glare increased in intensity, the flames surging in wild fury, a mile in length, gained strength on every side, and mid-day of Tuesday witnessed the cruciform Cathedral of St. Paul in flames, and before night nearly the whole of the city destroyed, including the Post Office, Baynard's Castle, and Guildhall. On Wednesday the fire neared the Temple, a long line of desolation from the Tower; but the wind was suddenly hushed, and by pulling down and blowing up with gunpowder intervening buildings the fire was arrested, after stretching two miles from east to west and a mile in breadth, having consumed property of the estimated value of 11,000,000*l.* sterling. This mighty conflagration destroyed 89 churches and 13,200 houses; but it swept away the germ of pestilence which had hung over London the larger portion of a century;—that pestilence which during the previous year had so fearfully decimated the people, was now crushed out, and London, silent in the stateliness of ruin, cleared of ill-constructed overhanging wooden houses in narrow streets, to the exclusion of air and ventilation, giving place to buildings more worthy of our vast commercial city, since grown into a magnificent whole of palaces.

[We do not propose pursuing further our sketch of ancient London, but at once proceed to consider the history of the ward of Cripplegate Without, with some notices of celebrities who flourished there during and subsequent to the Commonwealth.]

CRIPPLEGATE WITHOUT

IS THE name of a ward full of interest to every lover of antiquity and literature, so admirably pourtrayed in the CITY PRESS, when the editor wrote: 'Cripplegate is classic ground—DEFOE was born there; PRINCE RUPERT lived there; the funds with which ALLEYN's great charity was endowed were earned in Cripplegate; OLIVER CROMWELL was married in the old church, where the precious relics of JOHN MILTON lie, as well as those of his father, of JOHN SPEEDE, of JOHN FOX, and other *memorabilia*; the spot where the bones of Milton rest needs to be marked as one of the most honoured niches of our Walhalla.'

Who can look on the furrowed old tower of St. Giles's without considering the mighty, mighty changes—the generations upon generations passed away since first its once battled summit looked down on the town ditch running at its base, on whose bank the church was built in 1090. The ditch was a deep moat, 200 feet broad, said to contain good fish, and ran along the entire length of the city wall, but which William Fitz-Stephen, who died in 1191, describes as being in his time dry and overgrown with bushes, briars and thorns.

The ward takes its name from one of the ancient gates of the city, first called *Porta Contractorum*, afterwards *CRIPPLEGATE*, which *GATE* stood a few feet west of the present White Horse Inn, Cripplegate Buildings. A fragment of the ancient wall still exists in the court-yard of that inn, and another portion may be seen a little eastward over a brick wall opposite to Sion College. William Fitz-Stephen describes the city wall as 'high and great, with seven gates made double, and on the north distinguished by turrets.' Tradition asserts that Cripple-GATE was so named from cripples begging there, some of whom were healed of their infirmity when the body of the martyred king Edmund was brought through it from Bedrisworth, now Bury St. Edmunds, to London in 1010. The date, however, is remote, and the miracle is more than doubtful; still, that beggars congregated there is handed down through many channels. In an old chronicle published in 1611, it is thus told: 'The fift gate was the Posterne of Criplesgate, so called long before the Conquest, in regarde of criples begging there; and the body of S. Edmond the Martyre was brought into London thereat, when it was conveyed from Bedrisworth through the East Saxons Kingdome, to the Parish Church of S. Gregory, neere to the Cathedrale Church of S. Paul where it rested three daies. This Posterne was a prison of Commitment for common trespasses, as now the Compters are; it was new builded by the brewers of London A.D. 1244; but in 1483, Edmund Shaw, Goldsmith, and Maior of London gave 400 Markes by his will, and stuffe of the olde gate, to builde it again new, as now it is, which his executors performed in the yeare 1491.' Stow also repeats the same in substance, adding: 'Creplegate a place so called of Cripples begging there; at which gate the body of King

Edmund entering, miracles were wrought, and some of the lame to goe upright, praising God.'

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR carefully repaired the wall, and in a charter granted by him confirming the foundation of the College of London, called St. Martin the Great, are these words: 'I doe give and grant to the same Church and Canons serving God therein, all the lands, and the Moore without the postern, which is called Creple-Gate, on either side of the postern.' Cripple-Gate must have been a capacious building, for in the reign of EDWARD I. it was used as a prison for debtors and trespassers. It was sold by the committee of city lands to Mr. Blagden, a carpenter in Coleman Street, for 91*l.*, and taken down in August, 1760. The same committee contracted with Mr. Blagden, January 14, 1761, for the land from Moorgate on the south side of Fore Street to Cripplegate, 1,000 feet in length, at 7*s.* per foot, on which he was to build a uniform row of good houses, the fronts to be placed nine feet back of the fronts of the then standing houses, to be completed within four years of the Midsummer following, for the fulfilment of which Mr. Blagden gave 10,000*l.* security. The houses were finished according to contract, and form a pleasing feature of this business thoroughfare. In 1560 the line of FORE STREET, from St. Giles's Church as far as Bishopsgate, and again on the north, were meadows, gardens, and a morass. Roger Achley, when lord mayor in 1511, caused dykes and bridges to be made to drain the moor side, afterwards called MOORGATE, when it was considered most unhealthy from the swampy nature of the soil. A century later and the ground was raised, the dykes covered, and during the mayoralty of Sir Leonard Halliday, A.D. 1605, this heretofore unhealthy spot was converted into pleasant walks, and planted with trees at an expense of 5,000*l.* The great archery grounds of London, in the reign of JAMES I., were Finsbury Fields; the only buildings from Moorgate were scattered along an avenue occupied by bowyers, fletchers, and stringers, beyond which were broad meadows dotted with the archers' targets; of these there were 164 in the year 1594.

Finsbury Fields, according to Pennant, were the resort of wrestlers, boxers, foot-ball players, and for other sports common at that time. Here also mountebanks dispensed nostrums for the cure of all diseases, and here also the

celebrated George Whitfield preached beneath the shades of trees to numerous congregations. Finsbury, or, as it was then, Fensbury, had a prebend's stall in St. Paul's Cathedral from an early date. Robert de Baldock, prebend in 1315, gave all his property in this manor to Sir John Gisors, mayor, and the commonalty of London; but the right afterwards reverted to the church, for Christopher Wilson, D.D., Prebendary of Finsbury, and Bishop of Bristol, granted to the city in the year 1770 a lease for ninety-nine years. Finsbury Square was commenced in 1777, but not finished until 1790; and in the following year buildings rose rapidly in the neighbourhood. The original design was to make the centre of the square an ornamental piece of water, afterwards abandoned for the present carefully tended garden, which, with the iron railings, cost the corporation 4,000*l*. The ancient manor house of Finsbury stood on the south side, in the line of Chiswell Street, near to Bunhill Row.

GRUB STREET, now Milton Street, memorable as the residence of literary men in the seventeenth century, has little left to stamp it with importance. The Metropolitan Railway crosses it, and in its course cleared away a large amount of dirty ill-ventilated courts and alleys. It was here that JOHN FOX compiled most of his *Book of Martyrs*; DANIEL DE FOE wrote *Robinson Crusoe*, and other works; and JOHN SPEEDE his famous *Chronicles*. A remarkable recluse, in the person of John Welby, Esq., conspicuous for humanity, benevolence, and charity, lived in this street forty-four years; he was a gentleman by birth and education, a native of Lincolnshire, where he had an estate of above 1,000*l*. per annum.

When about forty years of age, his brother, an abandoned profligate, attempted to shoot him with a pistol, which, having missed fire, was wrested from the would-be assassin's grasp, and found charged with double bullet. This so affected Mr. Welby's mind that he resolved on retiring from the world, and took the house in question, of which he reserved three rooms for himself—one for meals, the second for a bed-chamber, and the third as his study. Here he kept himself closely immured during forty-four years, and was never seen by human being, except an old female servant that attended him. His diet was bread, gruel, milk, or vegetables, and occasionally the yolk of an egg. No monk was ever more rigid in his abstinence; still he ex-

pended most of his income in acts of charity, of which his servant was the almoner. He died October 29, 1636, in his 85th year, and was buried in the venerable parish church of St. Giles, the old domestic having died a week previous. His only daughter married Sir Christopher Hilliard, a gentleman of Yorkshire ; but neither she, nor any member of her family, ever saw her father after his retirement.

On the west side of Milton Street was the CITY CHAPEL, afterwards debased to a theatre, now an institution and school in connection with the Poultry Chapel. Here the exemplary dissenter, CHARLES BUCK, for a time ministered : his Theological Dictionary, and Practical Expositor, are invaluable works, and worthy of a place in every Christian's library, whatever his denomination. North of the chapel, abutting on Chiswell Street, stood formerly an Elizabethan mansion, tenanted by Dr. Bulleyn, an eminent botanist and distinguished scholar ; his numerous writings were of the highest order. He was an ancestor of the famous Dr. Stukely. Dr. Bulleyn died in 1576, and was buried in Cripplegate Church, in the same grave with his brother, Richard Bulleyn, a clergyman, who died thirteen years before. Chiswell Street presents little for remark until we reach WHITBREAD'S BREWERY, the history of which calls for more than passing observation.

Samuel Whitbread, Esq., was the son of a yeoman at Cardington, in Bedfordshire, at whose death the estate devolved on the son, whose fame as a brewer needs no adulation of our pen ; but his private virtues must not be passed in silence. For several sessions he represented the borough of Bedford in parliament, with integrity and independence ; his benevolence extended to every parish where he possessed property ; his charity was unbounded, no deserving applicant was ever rejected ; his private distributions exceeded 3,000*l.* annually, and during his life he settled a perpetual rent-charge on these premises of one hundred guineas, for the use of St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics. He died June 11, 1796, and by his will bequeathed 15,000*l.* to hospitals in the metropolis ; to his private secretary and three head clerks, 500*l.* each ; to his butler, 100*l.* ; and to every clerk and servant throughout the brewery, as well as to his own private domestics, he left legacies, besides annuities ranging from 10*l.* to 100*l.* amongst old servants and widows of servants. His bounty did not end here, for we find that he left to the two charity schools in the parish of St. Luke 500*l.* each, and 8,000*l.* towards building and maintaining an infirmary at Bedford, exclusive of an incredible number of bequests to old acquaintances relations, friends, clergy, and tenants.

The celebrity of the Chiswell Street Brewery induced King GEORGE III., his queen, and the royal family, to pay Mr. Whitbread a visit on May 26, 1787. The steam engine just erected, and first applied by Mr. Whitbread to the purposes of a brewery, was started, much to the gratification of the royal visitors. In the store were nearly 4,000 barrels of beer ; a stone cistern capable of holding 4,000 barrels of liquor ; and two hundred men and eighty horses at their various occupations, all of which were minutely inspected with deep interest. His majesty and family were then conducted to the dwelling-house to partake of a sumptuous entertainment. The whole service was massive plate, and there was an assortment of every wine in the world ; but, that the board might not be incomplete, some of WHITBREAD'S ENTIRE was poured from a large bottle that had more excellent qualities than mere size to recommend it. The king and royal family expressed the highest gratification, and on their departure the merry bells of St. Giles's poured forth in joyous peal, when the ringers were not forgotten for their loyalty.

Samuel Whitbread, his only son, was born in the year 1758, and became the head of the firm on his father's decease. After graduating at Oxford, and making the tour of the continent, he, like his father, aspired to the senate, and was elected member for Bedford in 1790. As a senator he was highly distinguished for his eloquence and perfect mastery over all subjects brought under discussion. His sons, William Henry and Samuel Charles, the latter member for Bedford, are the present principals ; they, like their ancestors, were liberally educated, and, imbued with like spirits of munificence, dispense charity with an unsparing hand : institutions as well as individuals rejoice in their bounty. The good name they inherit will always be cherished in the annals of philanthropy, a name, we trust, long to be honoured in the persons of the now living representatives of WHITBREAD'S BREWERY.

Next to Chiswell Street, westward, is BEECH STREET, formerly adorned on the south side with a row of fine beech trees. In the reign of EDWARD III., Nicholas de la Beech, lieutenant of the Tower of London, had a noble residence here, when the street was named after him ; he, however, was removed from his office A.D. 1340. At the back of this street, on the south side, is BEECH LANE, where stood

eight almshouses, first built in the year 1540, by the Drapers' Company, for eight freemen's widows, with an allowance of 3*l.*, and a half-chaldron of coals each per annum, under the will of Lady Anne Askew, widow of Sir Christopher Askew, mayor in 1532. These almshouses have been taken down, and others built in the suburbs, and on the site an extensive building erected as stores for the *Aërated Bread* Company. At the opposite corner is the well-known firm of W. Bassingham and Son, gas engineers, whose premises have been recently rebuilt on a scale worthy of their reputation.

History asserts that the daughter of the founder of these almshouses—

Anne Askew, was a lady of Queen Catherine Parr's court, accused of denying HENRY VIII.'s favourite position of the real presence in the sacrament. She was inhumanly put to the rack in the Tower, the queen herself being suspected as the chief abettor. Her inflexible constancy reflected no less honour on the sufferer than shame on her tyrannical persecutor. She was condemned to be burned alive, and, from dislocations by torture, obliged to be carried to the stake at Smithfield in a chair, and there martyred for her faith, in the year 1546.

On the south side of Beech Lane stood the ancient residence of the Abbots of Ramsay, as early as EDWARD I., who reigned from 1274 to 1307. After the dissolution it came into the possession of Sir Drew Drewry, and was then called by his name. Drewry House afterwards formed the mansion of Prince RUPERT, son of FREDERICK V. of Bohemia, whose queen was the Princess ELIZABETH, daughter of JAMES I. of England.

Prince RUPERT was born in the year 1619, but through his father's unsuccessful attempt to obtain the crown of Bavaria, was an exile from his youth. His uncle, CHARLES I. of England, appointed him, when scarcely of age, to the command of a regiment of cavalry. Undaunted courage gave him many advantages, but impetuosity of temper often proved damaging to his success. Alexander Chalmers describes him 'as more fitted to storm a citadel than sustain a siege.' He deservedly merited the king's favour, who made him a Knight of the Garter, and advanced him to the dignity of a peer of England by the title of Earl of Holderness and Duke of Cumberland. After the civil war he left England, but returned at the Restoration, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In 1666 he was appointed by CHARLES II., in conjunction with the Duke of Albemarle, to the command of the fleet, when he exhibited all the qualities of a great admiral, by wresting from the Dutch

the only victory they had the appearance of gaining, driving them back to their own coast, and blocking them up in their own harbour. Prince RUPERT was governor of Windsor Castle; he was a member of the Royal Society, to whom he communicated his improvements in the manufacture of gunpowder; he practised painting, chemistry, and mechanics, and was the inventor of mezzotinto and the metal still known as 'prince's-metal.' Towards the close of his life, he removed to Spring Gardens, where he died, unmarried, on November 29, 1682. His collection of pictures was sold by auction, but his jewels, valued at 20,000*l.*, were disposed of by lottery, one great pearl necklace alone being of the value of 8,000*l.*

Many royal visits were made to Prince Rupert at his mansion, Beech Lane, by both CHARLES I. and CHARLES II. Hughson writes: 'Charles I. paid the prince a visit in this house, and the ringers of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, had a gratuity for complimenting the royal guest with a peal.' Indeed, it cannot be doubted that his royal uncle, Charles I., and his cousin, Charles II., with both of whom he was a great favourite, made many visits to Cripplegate to mingle in the jocund mirth and hearty festivity so common within its walls. This mansion stood at the western end, near to the premises of Messrs. John and Henry Nind, the deservedly reputed house decorators.

Not far from this spot, a little to the east, stood a large stone cross, near to a stone bridge of one arch, under which ran a stream of water to the moor; the current being strong, and the arch contracted, the course of water was impeded, and at periods overflowed; upon which the inhabitants preferred their grievances at an inquisition, held A.D. 1277, the third year of EDWARD I., whereupon the jury presented the Abbot of Ramsay and the Prior of the Holy Trinity, whose predecessors had built it, showing that 'a certain stone arch at WHYTE CROYSE, in the ward of Cripplegate, beyond the course of a certain water coming down from Smithfield del Barbican, in that ward, towards the moor; which said arch the aforesaid abbot and prior, and their successors, ought to maintain and repair, and which was so straight that the water there could not have its full course, to the annoyance of the inhabitants,' when the sheriffs were directed to distrain the said abbot and convent to repair the arch. The lines of houses afterwards built here were accordingly named WHYTE CROYSE STREET. At the south end was a conduit, to which water was brought

in pipes from Highbury, at the charge of John Middleton, an executor of Sir William Eastfield. This conduit was castellated, A.D. 1483, at the charge of the parish.

This street is distinguished as Upper and Lower. The extensive City Prison for Debtors stands in Lower Whitecross Street, built on the site of the Peacock Brewery, from designs by Mr. Montague, the city surveyor, erected at an expense of 80,000*l*. The first stone was laid by Alderman Wood, in 1813.

Opposite to the prison is a gateway, over which we read, 'CITY GREEN YARD, 1771,' formerly used for impounding strayed cattle. On the right is a double row of neat almshouses, which we are told, by an inscription on an ornamental stone tablet, were first built by Sir Thomas Gresham, adjoining his college in Broad Street, for eight poor persons, but pulled down with the college to give place to the Excise Office, and rebuilt here A.D. 1771. The lord mayor's state and other carriages, with horses and trappings, are kept at the City Green Yard.

CRIPPLEGATE SAVINGS' BANK stands south of the Debtors' Prison. It was first established in 1819, and has proved a valuable medium for husbanding the savings of the working-classes; the rate of interest is 2*l*. 17*s*. per cent. per annum. The depositors at last audit numbered 3,469, when the capital amounted to 64,551*l*. 4*s*. 5*d*., invested in government securities. Mr. Ellis has been the faithful and valued secretary from its foundation. His unwearying services have gained him universal respect, which the trustees and managers have marked very gracefully by causing a life-size portrait, painted by an eminent artist, to be placed conspicuously in the bank, bearing the following inscription:—

JOHN ELLIS, Esq.

For forty-seven years the respected and indefatigable

SECRETARY OF THE CRIPPLEGATE SAVINGS BANK.

This Portrait was presented to the Institution by the Trustees and Managers. April, 1865.

HENRY V. founded in this street a brotherhood of St. Giles, for the relief of the poor, and transferred a certain house and lands, formerly belonging to a French fraternity, for its maintenance. This guild was afterwards converted into a hospital for sick and diseased persons.

As early as A.D. 1110, a hospital for cripples stood near

to this spot, founded by MATILDA, queen of HENRY I., who built two hospitals in London, one for lepers in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and the other for cripples and maimed people, 'near to the north gate of the city, called Cripplegate.' In 1362—the reign of EDWARD III.—John Belancer founded, in St. Giles's Church, a fraternity of brotherhood dedicated to our 'Blessed Lady and St. Giles;' and gave 13*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum to provide a priest and two lights.

On the west side of Upper Whitecross Street stood the nursery for the children of HENRY VIII., which Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, an eminent comedian, purchased of one Brest for 240*l.*, and built on the site of 'THE FORTUNE' theatre, at a cost of 880*l.*, and opened it in November, 1599. This building formed a square of eighty feet on each side; the area was an open square of fifty-five feet, which exposed the auditory, although themselves covered, to the uncertainty of weather, when the performances were of necessity by daylight. This theatre was consumed by fire in 1621, but speedily rebuilt, and upon the front placed a sign—THE FICKLE GODDESS.

The immortal Shakspeare and Edward Alleyn were personally acquainted. Cripplegate was well known to Shakspeare, who frequently visited his friend at 'THE FORTUNE.' Many curious letters, also written at the time, are still extant. In one from Alleyn's wife to her husband, when in the country, she tells him of some poor fellow coming to ask the loan of money, who had told her he was known to Mr. Shakspeare, as well as to himself. The cautious dame, however, had written Shakspeare, whose reply she gives as, 'He knew hym not, only he herde of hym that he was a roge.' In another letter, written by George Peele, we read that on one occasion, 'when we were all merry, Alleyn did not scruple to affirm pleasantly to Shakspeare, that he had stolen his speech about the qualitys of an actor's excellencye in Hamlet hys tragedye from conversations many-fold which had passed between them, and opinions given by Alleyn touching the subject.' In 1606 he bought the manor of Dulwich, in Kent, where he laid the foundation of a college for the maintenance of twelve poor men and women, and the education and support of as many children, with a master, warden, and four fellows, which was completed about the year 1617. Alleyn also founded twenty almshouses, ten of them in his native parish, and the other half in St. Saviour's, Southwark. He was a kind-hearted, benevolent man, of whom Lord Bacon says, 'I like that Alleyn, he playeth so well the last act of his life.' He died November 26, 1626, and his ashes slumber in the chapel of the college.

BARBICAN is so-called from Burgh-Kenning, a Roman

watch-tower that stood on this spot, near to the present site of BRIDGEWATER SQUARE, when the Northern Military road of the Romans passed through Cripples-gate. We have already stated that BARBEKANS were remarkable for their strength and solidity of walls, most of them ten feet in thickness; such was that of Cripplegate, garrisoned by a brave soldiery, prepared day or night to resist any enemy that dare attempt to surprise the city. Long after the Romans had departed this stronghold and lands were held by the kings of England as of their castles. Hughson tells us that an inquisition was made in the reign of EDWARD I., presenting one Thomas Juvenal, who had infringed on the king's lands without LE BARBEKAN, and inclosed it with 'an earth wall.' According to the same authority it was designated a royal manor, by the title of BASE COURT or THE BARBEKAN. In the reign of EDWARD III., Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, was custodian, and at his death it was conferred on his sister Cecelia, wife of Sir John Willoughby, subsequently created Lord Willoughby of Eresby; from him it descended to Catherine, widow of the Duke of Suffolk, in her own right as Baroness Willoughby of Eresby.

She afterwards married Richard Bertie, ancestor of the Duke of Ancaster; and having in the reign of Queen MARY opposed the doctrines of the Church of Rome, fell under royal displeasure, and to escape the danger that encompassed her, fled, with her husband, from Barbican to the Continent, where they lived retired and distressed. It is related that during their travels Lady Catherine gave birth to a son near to a church-porch, at Bruges, in Flanders, who, considering the circumstances, was named PEREGRINE, a name afterwards taken by several of the noble family of Ancaster. On the accession of Queen ELIZABETH, they again returned to Willoughby House, the name of their mansion at Barbican, where the distinguished Earl of Lindsay, killed at the battle of Edgehill, was born.

Not a vestige of the BARBICAN now remains; still this business thoroughfare perpetuates its name, and we can contemplate with deep interest the spot where cohorts of Roman soldiers guarded our ancient city early in the Christian era.

On the east side of Barbican, near to Barbican Chapel, about to be removed, is a substantial brick-built dwelling, with a line of stone in front, inscribed STAINES HOUSE. This is the house in which Alderman Staines lived, and died, A.D. 1807.

He was elected alderman of the ward of Cripplegate in 1793, served the office of sheriff in 1796, and that of lord mayor in the year 1800. Sir William Staines was of humble birth, and rose by industry and probity to position and wealth. He was a liberal benefactor to Cripplegate, and built seven almshouses in Jacob's Well Passage, for poor men and women residents in the parish. He built next to them a tavern, known as the 'Jacob's Well,' the rental of which, with that of the chapel, to be applied for the benefit of the alms-people, each of whom receive 8*l.* and a ton of coals annually. Sir William was a convivial man of the old school; he spent his evenings at the 'Jacob's Well,' where many of the parishioners were wont to meet, and quaff, and chat in brotherly conclave, midst curling fumes of *tobagos* weed. The alderman himself was a great smoker, and seldom rode out without a well-charged pipe in his carriage. We are told that on those occasions, when he alighted, the pipe was handed to his coachman, who pulled away vigorously on the box until his master's return. This sounds novel; but be it remembered those were the days of *flint* and *steel*—these of *congreves* and *vesuvians*. The almshouses and tavern have been taken down during the operations of the Metropolitan Railway.

On the same side of BARBICAN, near to Aldersgate Street, stands an old-fashioned dirty-looking house, with bay windows, built about the year 1640, presenting nothing to attract the passer-by, unless he pause and read two words painted in front—MILTON HOUSE. Yet this is the simple house which some olden writers describe as 'a large mansion in Barbican,' where the great epic bard MILTON lived in 1645 after reconciliation with his wife; here he received and succoured his father-in-law, Richard Powell, and his family, when adversity had befallen them, and that too after much cruel persecution, and the estrangement of his daughter from the poet's home, a magnanimous example of forgiveness rare in the annals of private life. MILTON's father, whose declining years had been soothed by the solicitude of a truly affectionate son, died under this same roof, in March 1646, and was buried in Cripplegate Church. Annie, the poet's first daughter, was born here, July 29, 1646, and on the New Year's Day following his wife's father died. Here Milton followed the scholastic profession; his great powers of teaching brought him the sons of the wealthy; his pupils were rigidly taught Greek and Latin, as well as Hebrew and its kindred dialects, Chaldaic and Syriac, besides the modern languages, Italian and French, and a knowledge of mathematics and astronomy. The school-room, of large

dimensions, behind the dwelling, has been recently taken down, and it is to be feared that MILTON HOUSE will shortly share a like fate.

Before leaving Barbican we must notice the famous repository for horses, established in the last century, long known as Dixon's Repository, where some of the finest horses in the world have exchanged hands; the present proprietor, Mr. J. S. Gower, a member of the corporation, prominent in the cause of charity, has considerably improved and extended the premises, the entrance from Barbican has been enlarged, and a new entrance made in Aldersgate Street, with other works of a spirited character.

Passing through PRINCES STREET, a double row of uniform houses, we reach BRIDGEWATER SQUARE, the site on which stood Bridgewater House, the mansion of the Earls of Bridgewater, when, according to Evelyn, this neighbourhood was celebrated for orchards, 'productive of such quantities of fruits as never were produced before nor after.'

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE was probably built early in the seventeenth century, for, according to biographers, Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, an eminent statesman and chancellor of the University of Oxford, was born about the year 1540, and raised, in November 1616, to the dignity of Viscount Brackley. After his decease in 1617, his son, John Egerton, inherited the title, and was shortly afterwards created Earl of Bridgewater. It may therefore be fairly inferred that he built the mansion, for Cripplegate parish in his time was not only dotted with aristocratic residences, but they—the resident aristocracy—worshipped in the parish church, and availed themselves of her sacred offices; should this be questioned we have only to consult the carefully preserved registers of that period, from which we extract the following:—

MARRIAGES.

- 1608. Feb. 4. Sir Wm. Harvey to Lady Anstey.
- 1613. Aug. 11. Sir J. Molyneaux to Lady Fuljambe.
- 1618. Dec. 1. Sir T. Parker to Lady P. Leonard.
- 1630. Feb. 4. Robert Skeine to Lady Ann Cockett.
- 1630. Apr. 20. Sir C. Yelverton to Mrs. Twisden.
- 1641. Dec. 30. John Hopton to Lady Ley, daughter of the Earl of Marlborough.

1662. Dec. 10. Sir Edward Morreyse to Jane Clarke.
 1672. May 5. Robert Sidney to Lady Elizabeth, only
 daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater.
 1673. Apr. 2. Viscount Brackley to Lady Jane Pawlett.
 1702. Dec. 1. Peter Whitcombe to the Honourable Ger-
 trude Arundell.

BAPTISMS.

1608. Jan. 30. Francis, son of Sir Wm. Mownson.
 1609. Sep. 20. Thomas, son of Sir Francis Hubbard.
 1611. Feb. 13. Jeromy, son of Sir Peter Mansood.
 — Mar. 22. Henry, son of Sir Henry Gray.
 1613. Jan. 12. Katharine, daughter of Sir Ed. Paulavizene.
 1614. Mar. 21. Henry, son of Sir Richard Blunt.
 1621. July 17. Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Croke.
 1623. Dec. 18. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Chute.
 1624. April 5. Henry, son of Sir Henry Croke.
 — June 29. Richard, son of Sir Wm. Twissenden.
 — — — Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of
 Bath.
 1628. June 21. Edward, son of Sir Miles Hobart.
 1629. June 9. Penelope, daughter of Sir Francis Lower.
 — Oct. 8. Oliver, son of Sir Henry St. George.
 1631. Mar. 31. Arabella, daughter of Lord John Haughton.
 — Nov. 23. Henry, son of Sir Henry Croke.
 1639. Mar. 19. Roger, son of Sir Wm. Meredith.
 1641. April 2. Sherlet, daughter of Sir Peter Wick.
 1646. Nov. — John, son of the Earl of Bridgewater.
 1648. June — Frances, daughter of the Earl of Bridge-
 water.
 1649. Aug. — William, son of the Earl of Bridgewater.
 1650. Sept. 4. Herbert, son of Sir Herbert Whitfield.
 1652. Mar. — Thomas, son of the Earl of Bridgewater.
 — May 27. Tomazin, daughter of Sir Herbert Whitfield.
 1653. Aug. — Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Bridge-
 water.
 1658. Oct. — Katharine, daughter of the Earl of Bridge-
 water.
 1660. — — Stewart, son of the Earl of Bridgewater.
 1669. Jan. — John, son of Lord Viscount Brackley.
 1675. May 9. Charles Egerton, son of Lord Viscount
 Brackley.

1675. May 13. Robert, son of Lord Viscount Lisle.
 1676. May 16. Mary Egerton, daughter of Lord Viscount Brackley.
 — July 12. Philip, son of Lord Viscount Lisle.
 1679. Feb. 17. John Sidney, son of Lord Viscount Lisle.
 — Aug. 16. Thomas Egerton, son of Lord Viscount Brackley.
 1681. June 3. Elizabeth Sidney, daughter of Lord Viscount Lisle.
 — Aug. 14. Scroope Egerton, son of Lord Viscount Brackley.
 1683. Dec. 5. Thomas Sidney, son of Lord Viscount Lisle.
 1684. Nov. 16. William Egerton, son of Lord Viscount Brackley.

BURIALS.

1439. Sir Ralph Rochford.
 1530. Reginald, Earl of Kent.
 1562. Sir Hervey Gray, Earl of Kent.
 1573. Reginald Gray, Earl of Kent.
 1588. Robert Glover, Somerset Herald.
 — Sir John Writhe, Garter King-at-Arms.
 1590. Catherine, daughter of Sir D. Drewry.
 1595. Lady Elizabeth Wyllobie.
 1596. Sir Francis Wyllobie.
 — Sir John Buck.
 1605. Lady Lewtner.
 1618. Lady Hungerford.
 — Sir James Bacon.
 1620. James, Lord Brackley.
 1623. Charles, Lord Brackley.
 1626. Lady Sisley, daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater.
 1628. Sir N. Smarte.
 — Sir Thomas Liddell.
 1629. Elizabeth, daughter of Lady Liddell.
 1630. Lady Clifton.
 1634. Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucie.
 1648. Frances, daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater.
 1659. John, son of Sir Nicholas Miller.
 — Henrietta, daughter of Sir Herbert Whitfield.
 1660. Lady Katharine, daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater.
 1672. Sir Bethell Wray.

1680. Sir Edward Bathurst.
 1682. Mary, daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater.
 — Henry Sidney, son of Lord Viscount Lisle.
 1687. Charles and Thomas Egerton, sons of the Earl of
 Bridgewater.
 1688. Lady Mary Poe.
 1689. Charles, son of Lord Viscount Lisle.
 1706. Sir Anthony Mayne.

These extracts demonstrate that of the line of Earls of Bridgewater alone, two were married, nineteen baptised, and—exclusive of three Earls of Kent, their ancestors—ten were buried in St. Giles's Church. Bridgewater House was destroyed by fire, A.D. 1697, when, unhappily, Charles and Thomas Egerton, sons of the Earl, perished with their tutor in the flames.

Bridgewater Square is surrounded with commodious houses, having a refreshing grass plot in the centre, shaded with trees, encompassed by iron railings; formerly these houses were occupied by leading parishioners, who now avail themselves of railway transit to the suburbs. A feature of the square is the CRIPPLEGATE BOYS' SCHOOL, a handsome Elizabethan building of brick and stone, erected A.D. 1865.

This school was founded in the year 1698, and the first school-house built in Redcross Street, in 1709, a plain brick structure, with stone tablet on the front, bearing the following inscription :—

This Schoole and Dwellinghouse
 Were erected by voluntary subscriptions,
 For the education and cloathing of an hundred poor boys of this parish.
 The ground was purchased by a legacy of
 MR. THOMAS MOORE, Merchant.
 Anno Domini 1709.

Subsequent bequests and subscriptions have augmented the funds, which, by the providence of the Trustees, have rendered the Institution self-supporting. Some few years since an adjoining chapel, in Redcross Street, was purchased and opened into the school, to accommodate an increased number of boys; but the Moorgate Street extension of the Metropolitan Railway has absorbed the site, and caused the erection of a noble structure, fitted with every appliance for teaching three hundred boys. It is divided into Upper, Middle, and Infant Schools. Mr. Edwin Stephens,

deservedly esteemed as a superior and pains-taking teacher, is the head master.

The once charming grounds and plantations annexed to Bridgewater House are now covered with blocks of houses let out in tenements to the working classes, and although still bearing the high sounding names of Bridgewater Gardens and Brackley Street, with their courts and alleys, present a dingy and ill-conditioned appearance.

Towards the end of Golden Lane was a mansion called **GARTER PLACE**, with its private chapel, dedicated to the Trinity as '*Sanctæ Trinitatis in Alto*,' built by Sir Thomas Wriothesley, of a family famous as *Heralds-at-Arms*; trained by his father, Sir John, to the same studies, he was created Wallingford Herald, and succeeded his father as Garter King-at-Arms. His brother William was York Herald; he had a son, Thomas Wriothesley, Lord Chancellor of England and Earl of Southampton; his daughter married Lord William Russell, whose exemplary life was ended on the block in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 22nd, 1683.

East of Golden Lane is **REDCROSS STREET**, so called from a **CROYSE** painted red, in contra-distinction of the **WHYTE CROYSE**. Stow tells us that one Pottier, a servant of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards **RICHARD III.**, lived in this street, and that at early morn, after the death of **EDWARD IV.**, April 9, 1483, Mistlebrook, Pottier's friend, came in great haste to Red Croyse Street, to announce the king's death, upon which Pottier replied, 'By my troth, man! then will my master, the Duke of Gloucester, be king!' The south corner of Redcross Street, with part of Barbican, was burned down a few years since, and on the site substantial business premises erected, which adjoin the distillery of Messrs. Harmer and Pearson.

The railway now crosses this street, and in its course has cleared away many good buildings, and amongst them the premises of Messrs. Joseph and George Hale, brewers, the Dissenters' Chapel, already mentioned as incorporated with the Cripplegate Boys' School, and the principal ornament of the street, **DR. WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY**, founded in 1720.

Dr. Daniel Williams was a Nonconformist, and about the time of the ejection, in 1662, entered upon the ministry, when he became one of five lecturers at Salters' Hall, including Dr. Annesley, vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, sequestered under the Act of Uniformity. He was for fifty years an able and

earnest minister, a favourite of WILLIAM III., and head of the Protestant Dissenters in and about London. He died in 1716, and was buried in his own vault at Bunhill-fields.

Dr. Williams left the bulk of his estate to charitable uses, and his library to the public, directing by his will that a suitable building should be provided, and a librarian appointed, for whom he left an annuity. The handsome building in Red-cross Street was accordingly erected, and used by the body of Dissenting ministers as their place of convocation. The large room, adorned with the portraits of celebrated Dissenting ministers, contained the works of Grævius and Gronosius, Rymer's 'Fœdera,' the early editions of MILTON's works, and a rare collection of printed books and manuscripts. To the library was annexed a small museum; and amongst the curiosities, the glass basin said to have held the baptismal water for the christening of ELIZABETH, Queen of England, in the form of a dish, handsomely ornamented with gold; facsimile of Magna Charta, framed and glazed; copy of a head of Christ, from a painting in the Vatican; a female mummy, in the original coffin, the linen and papyrus encircling the body in good preservation; medals struck in Russia, from PETER THE GREAT to CATHERINE II.; roubles and half-roubles of the same reigns; and a famous old painting of the Protestant Reformers. Dr. Williams's library has been removed to Queen's Square, Bloomsbury.

LADY HOLLES'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS was founded A.D. 1710, at which time there was no free school for female children in Cripplegate, although 7,100 families and 42,600 persons resided in the parish, and upwards of 6,000 of both sexes were employed in the manufacture of gold and silver. The boon had been conferred on the boys without any effort to extend it to the girls, until Lady Eleanor Holles, daughter of the Earl of Clare, at her death, in the year 1708, bequeathed the residue of her estate for pious purposes; this residue her executrix, Mrs. Ann Watson, daughter of Lord Rockingham, invested in certain ground-rents, then producing about 62*l.* per annum, when trustees were appointed under a decree in Chancery, dated June 20, 1710, and a school established for the education of fifty poor girls in the Boys School-house, Cripplegate, for which Lady Holles's trustees paid a nominal rental.

Mrs. Watson bequeathed of her own estate 500*l.*, Mr. John Bristow gave 2,000*l.*, which, with voluntary contributions and subscriptions, enabled the trustees to augment the number of girls to one hundred. The original income of 62*l.* had now increased in value to upwards of 450*l.* per annum, when the trustees, in a desire still further to enlarge

the benefits of the institution, caused a commodious school-house of stone and brick to be built opposite Jewin Street, in the year 1832, afterwards enlarged by the addition of class-rooms, where for some years one hundred and fifty girls were clothed as well as educated.

The enlarged establishment having worked satisfactorily for a quarter of a century, an infant school was projected, and a piece of ground purchased in Ship Yard, adjoining the back premises, upon which was erected a pretty modern school-room, specially fitted for teaching one hundred and fifty infants. This was inaugurated in the presence of the lord mayor, clergy, and leading inhabitants, on Monday, April 19, 1858.

Since then a sumptuous stone edifice, designed by Mr. Pickering, has risen proudly by the side of the school-house of 1832, built on the site of some dilapidated houses purchased in 1861. The ground-floor and basement of this really elegant structure are let off for the benefit of the institution, whilst the first-floor constitutes a noble school, appointed with new desks and school furniture of the best description ; this is now the upper school, over which are neat and well ventilated dormitories for the girls of an industrial school added to the foundation, which the trustees, to their honour, have established and rendered self-supporting out of the funds they have so piously conserved and multiplied. Miss Caroline Hoare is head mistress, and efficiently sustains the duties of her office.

JEWIN STREET was anciently called the Jews' Garden, as being the only cemetery appointed for them in England to bury their dead, until the 24th of Henry II., A.D. 1177, when, after a long suit to the king and parliament at Oxford, they were assigned special places in every district where they dwelt ; still, however, this same plot of ground remained to the Jews until their banishment out of England. It was afterwards called **JEWYN-GARDEN**, and divided into garden-plots, with summer-houses for pleasure. This land was also called **LEYRESTOWE**, which **EDWARD I.** granted to William de Monteforte, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, described in the record of grant as 'a place without Cripple-gate, and the suburbs of London, called Leyrestowe, and which was the burying place of the Jews of London, which was valued at 40s. per annum.' The whole of this neighbourhood, extending into Aldersgate Street, was as famous

for gardens as was the west of Bridgewater House for orchards; even down to the eighteenth century, when the dwellings annexed to them were technically called 'garden houses.' MILTON had a garden-house in Aldersgate Street in 1642. Thomas Farnabe, a famous grammarian and schoolmaster, in the reign of CHARLES I., had a garden-house in Cripplegate parish, behind Redcross Street, and our authority adds, 'where there were large gardens and handsome houses.'

MILTON, after the Restoration, lived in a garden-house in Jewin Street. Here he married his third wife, some thirty years his junior; and it is a fact that will ever associate Cripplegate parish with the name of Milton, that in this very street he finished, if not largely composed, his glorious *PARADISE LOST*, a work that has given him the foremost place in the world's literature, as a poet whose sublime flights of genius are without a rival;—so beautifully expressed by Wordsworth, when he wrote—

'Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart.'

MILTON removed in 1665 to Artillery Walk, on the Middlesex side of Cripplegate parish, leading to Bunhill Fields, where he resided until his death, on Sunday, November 8, 1674. Here the poet lived in quiet, comforted by his excellent wife, 'Betty,' as he familiarly called her. He was an early riser, and first of all heard a chapter in the Hebrew Bible; breakfasted, and studied until twelve; after taking exercise for an hour he dined; then played on the organ and sung, or heard another sing; studied again until six, and then entertained his friends till eight; took his frugal supper and glass of water, and after a pipe of tobacco, went to bed. Such was the man whose elevation of personal character adorned our common nature, and whose writings will cause his name to be pronounced with reverence and admiration to the world's end.

JEWIN STREET is now composed of a double row of uniform good houses; those on the west side, facing Jewin Crescent, are mostly inhabited by persons of position: here resides Septimus Read, Esq., the esteemed and venerable deputy alderman, whose courteous affability commands the respect of all who know him. The Wesleyan Chapel is a handsome building, approached by a double flight of steps over school-rooms; it has a noble window at the east end. On the opposite side of the street was a Meeting-house, formerly popular under the ministry of Timothy Priestley, brother of the eminent Dr. Priestley, now converted into schools in connection with Falcon Square Chapel.

JEWIN CRESCENT consists of good substantial houses and a handsome chapel, principally occupied by respectable tradespeople; the well-known firm of Messrs. John Warner and Sons, bell and brass founders to her majesty, have large works here. The capacious chapel, with highly ornamented front, is generally well attended; the services are rendered in the Welsh language, when the whole congregation sing with a heartiness deserving of commendation, and worthy of imitation.

WELL STREET runs out of Jewin Street, flanked by good second-rate houses, opening into Nicholl Square, and thence through Castle Street to Falcon Square; until lately these were nearly all private dwellings, but **CASTLE STREET** is now being rapidly converted into warehouses. A large block of lofty massive buildings also covers the north side of **NICHOLL SQUARE**; a similar block is rising in Well Street near the vicarage, and others are in course of transformation.

This street takes its name from a spring once famous, and known as *Crowder's* or *Crowley's Well*, described by Stow as 'A fair pool of clean water, near unto the parsonage on the west side thereof, which was filled up in the reign of Henry VI. The spring was coped in and arched over with hard stone, and stairs of stone to go down to the spring, on the bank of the town ditch, and this was done of the goods and by the executors of Sir Richard Whittington.' This water was highly esteemed for its medicinal properties, and as most efficacious for the cure of weak eyes. Strype pronounced it a speedy restorative of inebriated persons. In the year 1662 the well was surrounded by posts and rails to prevent accidents; new stone steps were substituted for the worn ones at the same time. Whittington also caused a boss of water to be made in the wall of the churchyard, afterwards converted into a pump, which stood next the vicarage until within a few years, when it was removed.

The present vicarage-house was built in the year 1856, during the incumbency of Archdeacon Hale, who will always be remembered with respect; but it is certainly not an ornament of the street. A heavy wall encloses a solid building, scarcely relieved by some plain windows over the visitors' entrance; the principal frontage looks on to the churchyard, which has a sombre and depressive appearance. It is true that the grand old sanctuary, where prayer

and praise have risen for so many centuries, stands in front; but why not bring under cultivation this cemetery of the wise, the virtuous, and the beautiful, one of the most ancient in our great city? Comparisons generally are odious, yet Bishopsgate, a city churchyard, once dolorous like Cripplegate, now attracts and refreshes the eye; the dead have not there been disturbed, yet the surface under which they slumber becomes graves of love, fragrant with the breath of flowers.

The former vicarage-house, upon the site of which the present one stands, was built A.D. 1682, at the cost of the parish, in consideration of Dr. Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, vicar, granting a lease for forty years of the quest-house, four shops and four tenements called 'pine houses,' of the annual value of 130*l.*, at the nominal yearly rent of *four shillings*.

The last resident vicar was Dr. Frederick Blomberg, of noble birth, and a personal friend of the royal sons of George III. Here the late Duke of Cambridge frequently visited, and often attended morning service in St. Giles's Church.—when the organist was invariably honoured as a guest with the duke at the vicarage. Dr. Blomberg was a good musician, and many were the happy gatherings under that roof during his incumbency. He died March 23, 1847, aged 86 years, and was buried in front of the chancel, the Duke of Cambridge fulfilling the office of chief mourner.

Archdeacon Hale, who succeeded to the living at the decease of Dr. Blomberg, was non-resident; but his curates occupied the vicarage until it was rebuilt, and afterwards until his resignation, in 1857.

The present vicar, the Rev. P. P. Gilbert, M.A., is resident, and takes an active part in the affairs of the parish and the supervision of its charities and institutions. To him is largely due the progress towards restoration of the grand old parish church, which for many ages had been neglected, until his efforts, endorsed by those of the parishioners and other benevolent individuals, were brought to bear on the subject, with such gratifying results.

FORE STREET commences at the churchyard gates on the south side, and Mr. Wyman's, the extensive export druggist, on the north side. This is a place of considerable business, comprising excellent shops and wholesale houses, well

stocked with every description of food, fancy and other goods. Among the large firms is the **FORE STREET WAREHOUSE COMPANY**, founded by

Mr. Joseph Tod, who commenced business as a haberdasher, in a small shop on the south side. These premises were afterwards enlarged, but the trade still increasing, Mr. Tod removed to extensive premises on the opposite side, where the firm rose to eminence as one of the most extensive in the city. Mr. Tod died June 11, 1835, aged sixty-eight years, and was buried in the parish church, as recorded on a mural monument in the south aisle. His son-in-law, Mr. Charles Morrison, at his death became head of the house, long known as the firm of Messrs. Morrison, Dillon and Co.

An important institution in this street is **THE METROPOLITAN DISPENSARY AND CHARITABLE FUND**, founded in 1779. Here a physician and surgeon attend daily to prescribe for the patients, who receive gratis medicine and medical advice, and, in cases of extreme destitution, pecuniary relief. The resident surgeon, Dr. Southwood, universally respected, also visits the sick poor at their own habitations, when unable to attend at the Institution. Of all charities least open to abuse are those founded to minister in sickness and suffering, too often surrounded by want and misery. The **METROPOLITAN DISPENSARY**, dependent on subscriptions and donations, commends itself to the sympathies of all classes. Subscriptions and donations are thankfully received by the treasurer, or any of the committee, as well as by the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Frederick Stiles.

A kindred institution of the Metropolitan Dispensary is the **CRIPPLEGATE WITHOUT PENSION SOCIETY**, established in 1828, for the relief of decayed housekeepers, resident not less than ten years in the parish, and sixty years of age. The males receive a life pension of seven shillings, and the females five shillings per week. The good done is incalculable; many, but for this society, would have ended their days in the union-house who once enjoyed comparative competency, but, crushed by misfortune, have had their declining years soothed and comforted by the very institution they themselves had supported. The **CRIPPLEGATE PENSION SOCIETY** appeals in mute eloquence to every inhabitant. Its sphere of usefulness might be much extended, but its means are limited. Let us hope that the claims so truthfully urged by Mr. Thomas Pickering, the devoted

honorary secretary, in his able reports, will ensure largely-extended patronage.

ALDERMANBURY POSTERN and **NEW BASINGHALL STREET**, south of Fore Street, consist of good substantial private houses. **MOOR LANE**, on the north side, is narrow. The police station is on the left side. The inhabitants are mostly tradesmen, with business premises annexed to their dwellings. Here is **ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH**, built on the site of Cripplegate Workhouse, in 1850. This church has a district assigned to it, with a population of 4,216 persons. The Rev. William Denton, M.A., incumbent, receives 300*l.* per annum out of the stipend of the Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. There is nothing remarkable in this structure. The tower is a fac-simile of St. Bartholomew's by the Bank of England, taken down for improvements, and rebuilt here, at which time the organ and other furniture and fittings of the old church were transferred to the new one.

On the south side of St. Bartholomew's Church runs a double row of cleanly, unpretentious houses, called **NEW UNION STREET**. This street leads into Little Moorfields, where for many years R. L. Jones, Esq., a distinguished member of the corporation, chairman of the Bridge House Estates, Royal Exchange, Gresham, and other committees, successfully prosecuted business, since known as the firm of Messrs. John Pickering and Son. Here are several large manufactories, including those of Messrs. Smee, cabinet-makers ; Bartholomew's carpet, and Batty's Italian, warehouses ; as well as the temporary terminus of the Metropolitan Railway.

We shall not further pursue our topographical sketches of Cripplegate, beyond remarking that St. Giles's parish was anciently a moor, and the few houses scattered over it constituted a small village, called, from a very remote period, **MORA**, without the wall of London ; or, as Newcourt, a great authority, gives it, **MORE**, extra London. **MORA** was constituted a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral, and still retains the ninth stall on the south side of the choir ; the first prebend, according to Newcourt, was Nigellas Medicus. Robert Crowley, B.A., in the sixteenth century, and Dr. Pritchett, who died November 3, 1672, vicars of Cripplegate, were prebends of Mora.

Every parishioner of St. Giles's will know that St. Luke's, Middlesex, was the lordship portion of Cripplegate

parish ; but that, owing to the great increase of buildings and inhabitants, and the insufficiency of church accommodation, the commissioners for building fifty new churches erected one of them in Cripplegate, when the vestry was divided, under Act the 7th of George II., making that part of the parish northwards a separate and distinct parish, to be called 'St. Luke's, Middlesex.' This church was consecrated on St. Luke's-day, October 18, 1733, but not opened for regular service until November 14 following. The free school in Bunhill Row was first built in 1669, and cost 230*l.* ; the ground cost 400*l.*, bequeathed by THROGMORTON TROTMAN, who left 80*l.* annually for its maintenance. This school is now in St. Luke's parish. The ground on which St. Luke's Workhouse stands was part of Hoxton Field, granted on lease for 99 years, by the Rev. George Hand, vicar of Cripplegate, at a rental of 18*l.* per annum, clear of taxes, in return for a lease of the workhouse in Moor Lane for 99 years, at 4*l.* per annum.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

PERHAPS one of the most interesting subjects for investigation is the history of our ancient sanctuaries ; still, how meagre are our parochial annals ! how few of our ecclesiastical buildings have been elucidated by the pen of the scholar and antiquarian !

What is the reason, inquires Sir Walter Scott, why tradition has preserved us such transient accounts of our religious houses, whose owners were, in olden times, personages of power and importance ? The meanest tower of a baron or squire is consecrated by its appropriate legend ; and the family will tell the names and feats of its inhabitants ; but ask concerning the beautiful and extensive remains—the towers, arches, buttresses, and shafted windows, reared at such cost—or the site of those magnificent buildings, long since passed away, and the reply you may obtain is, 'that they were erected by the monks and nuns of olden time.' But when we consider that the eras by which the generality of people compute the progress of time have always reference to some period of fear and tribulation, and they date by a tempest, an earthquake, or burst of civil commotion, we cannot wonder that the fierce

warrior is remembered, and the peaceful abbots and nuns of former years are abandoned to forgetfulness and oblivion.

Cripplegate had its Guild of St. Giles, its Abbot of Ramsay, and other religious houses, but they are all gone, and their history is buried in the past; all that remains to us is the parish church, of which we can trace little beyond the fact that, a church having been erected in the eleventh century, and dedicated to a saint of the Latin Church, it was afterwards rebuilt. Perhaps the legend of this saint may not inappropriately preface our remarks on the former and present churches of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

St. Giles was of royal descent, and born at Athens, in Greece. From youth he was devoted to religion and charity, and, at his father's death, inherited considerable wealth, which he wholly bestowed on the poor and maimed. His great sanctity was said to have invested him with miraculous healing powers; we are told that on one occasion he gave a garment from his person to cover a poor sick man, who, so soon as he put it on, was perfectly well.

Giles, after remaining two years with the Bishop of Arles, in France, sought the wilderness, and lived from the world in a cave, where a hind attended him, and gave milk for his nourishment. Charles Martell, king of France, hunting one day, chased this hind, which rushed to Giles for protection, when the dogs became powerless, and returned howling to the hunters. The king, in surprise, sought him, and demanded what he was. Struck with such self-devotion, the monarch caused a monastery to be built in that place, when, after considerable reluctance, Giles consented to become abbot. This was at the city of Nismes, still famous for many Roman remains. Besides theology, Giles was eminent as a physician. He died, in his abbey at Nismes, A.D. 700, and was afterwards canonised. There is a church at Rome, dedicated to St. Giles, where women largely resort on his festival, September 1, 'to invoke the saint's help in fevers, barrenness, childbirth, and want of milk, believing that having himself been nourished by the milk of a hind, St. Giles could cure them.' So much for the legend of the Abbot St. Giles.

Nearly eight hundred years have rolled away since the first parish church of St. Giles was built, nigh a gate of the city called Porta Contractorum, or Cripplegate. Stow says, 'In the reign of William the Conqueror, houses having been

built east and west across Cripplegate, a parish church was erected, rather west from the gate, and is now on the town ditch.' The church, however, was built some three years after the death of the Conqueror, about A.D. 1090, by ALFUNE, who was the first hospitaller or proctor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. This is the date given by Newcourt, Entick, Thornton, Hughson, and like authorities, confirmed to some extent by a very old manuscript in the Cottonian Library, in which—after referring to the building of St. Bartholomew the Great, at the commencement of the twelfth century, by Rahere, whom Alfune assisted—we have this passage: 'This same olde man (Alfune) not long before, had beldid the Church of Seynt Gyles, at the gate of the cyte that, ynne Inglish tonge, is called Cripilgate; and that goode worke happely he hadde endyd.' The advowson descended to one Aelmund, a priest, who gave the church, after the death of himself and his only son Hugh, to St. Paul's and its canons for ever, by which the dean and chapter became ordinaries of the parish, proprietors of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage; so that it is wholly exempt from the archdeacon, and also from the bishop, saving only when he visits *tam in capite quàm in membris*.

There is little more chronicled of the first church, beyond, being small, it was enlarged at divers times as the inhabitants increased, and at length rebuilt. Stow, as already quoted, tells us the church stood 'rather west from the gate,' now Cripple-GATE; was near to the present entrance of the White Horse Inn, Cripplegate Buildings; and the site thus indicated closely corresponds to that of the existing fane, and favours the opinion of many archæologists that the stone portion of the tower is the original, an opinion greatly strengthened by comparison with churches of that period scattered over the home counties. Stow considered that the vicarage-house was built on the site of the first church, which has been and is still questioned, from the position of the tower, which he himself has elsewhere described as 'an ancient pile of Gothic architecture, with its graceful arches, uniting dignity and strength both within and without,' unless like that of St. Michael's, Newhaven, Sussex, the tower stood at the east end.

We have now to consider the present church, and although without record to establish the date of its rebuilding, shall endeavour to arrive at some conclusion by analogy. It is

said that when a church was reconstructed in old times, on a previously consecrated foundation, no second consecration was necessary, and, therefore, no register preserved in the archiepiscopal archives of either Canterbury or York, it being supposed that every parish, or the patrons of the living, would chronicle the event, as well as the succession of incumbents. That such was observed of Cripplegate cannot be doubted, but St. Giles's was amongst the churches belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, whose registers and records were deposited in the cathedral, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. Let us then fall back on ecclesiastical architecture, which, when faithfully preserved, is evidence of the period when old churches were built. Thus, lancet, or long narrow windows without mullions, would belong to the style called **EARLY ENGLISH**, which prevailed until 1307. This was followed by **DECORATED ENGLISH**, windows generally divided into two lights by a mullion, the head of each light forming a trefoiled arch, terminating in a six or other foiled circle; that style merged into the **PERPENDICULAR** after the middle of the fourteenth century, so named from its upright or perpendicular lines. The restored windows of Cripplegate Church are good specimens of perpendicular architecture. The pointed arch was introduced into England about 1170, at first used only when the span was narrow, and the round Norman arch were wider; but in the next century it became general, and the zigzag interlacing round windows passed into comparative disuse. The pillars also supporting Norman arches, then bold, round, or angular, were succeeded by fluted and clustered columns. The fourteen noble arches, with boldly moulded soffits, supporting the roof of Cripplegate Church, are pointed, and the columns clustered. Having so far followed ecclesiastical architecture, we shall have no great difficulty in arriving by comparison at something approaching the date of the church under consideration.

The clustered columns and pointed arches of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, in the Tower of London; of St. Olave's, Hart Street; and by far the larger number of those in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, all old churches, closely correspond to those in Cripplegate. Without, however, further multiplying illustration, we must bring under special notice the church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate Street Within, very small, but

deeply interesting, where the columns and arches are duplicates of those of St. Giles's. The Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A., rector of this old sanctuary, has, after considerable research, succeeded in tracing the precise date of its dedication, which was in the eighteenth year of the reign of EDWARD II., A.D. 1325, and believed to have been built on the site of a former church.

Here, then, we have a striking parallel of two city churches, at that time in adjoining parishes, exact in their leading architectural features, and both rebuilt on consecrated foundations. With such conclusive evidence it cannot be doubted that the two churches were erected near the same period ; or even allowing—a broad margin—that St. Giles's Church was not built until after the thirtieth year of Edward III., A.D. 1357, this would make it upwards of five hundred years old, and the grand but mutilated old tower approaching nine hundred years.

It is now three hundred and twenty-two years (A.D. 1545) since this venerable sanctuary was burned out, and all the sepulchral brasses and marble monuments, with the exception of a fragment in the north aisle, next the monument of Edward Harvest, destroyed ; but from the solidity of the walls of the church and tower, and the constructive strength of the arches and columns, neither were materially injured, for, according to Stow, the church was speedily restored.

Cripplegate Church, according to old writers, is built of stone, boulder, and brick ; but the brick appears—at least in some places—as if introduced subsequently. The walls, three feet in thickness, are further strengthened by buttresses. The tower, built of solid masonry, is five feet thick, and the buttresses massive in proportion. There is a peculiar obliquity in the form of this building heretofore unnoticed by historians, who have in no instance given the correct measurements within the walls, which are these:—The extreme length of the church on the north side is 117 feet 6 inches, and the interval from the wall to the columns 18 feet 2 inches. Crossing to the south side, the length is 113 feet 2 inches, and from the westernmost column to the wall 16 feet 9 inches, contracted at the east end to 13 feet 5 inches. Again, the width of the church at the west end is 64 feet 9 inches, whilst at the east end it is only 57 feet 8 inches. The span of the Roman chancel arch is 20 feet.

And here is another obliquity in the depth of the chancel, which measures on the north side 11 feet 10 inches, whilst on the south side the depth is 13 feet 1 inch. The inside of the tower is uniform, being 15 feet wide, and 21 feet from the west to the front of its once noble arch. These peculiarities of form, although inexplicable, are interesting, and we look forward with hope to the time when the church shall have been faithfully restored in all the integrity of its former stateliness, with an entrance from the west commanding a grand vista of arches and columns to the extent of nearly 150 feet.

In 1623 the roof of the church was thoroughly repaired on the outside, and the inside artistically clouded. The elevation of the nave was at this time 42 feet, and the roof of wood, evidenced by the existing angels and shields, once forming corbels or bosses, now ludicrously hung on the walls under a plaster ceiling of drawing-room design. In 1629 the tower, with battled summit, 107 feet in height, underwent extensive repairs; the four corner spires were taken down and rebuilt with substantial timber, and covered with thick lead; these spires were made much higher than formerly, and from the centre of the tower rose a graceful turret, which much overpeered the corner spires: the turret and spires each bore a cross, terminating in an appropriate vane. In the year 1652 a brass sun-dial was placed on the top of the steeple, which cost two shillings and sixpence. At this period time was kept during Divine service by hour and half-hour glasses. In Cripplegate Church there was a large hour-glass for the congregation, and a small half-hour glass for the pulpit. Among the parish accounts for the year 1651, is a record of eightpence being paid for mending the half-hour glass, and at a subsequent date, 1656, two shillings and sixpence paid for a new hour-glass.

In 1649 there were two baptismal fonts. The larger one we may suppose was of great antiquity, from being described in a manuscript, written in that year, as 'a great old stone font lined with lead;' and the other as 'a small christening font.' Now, according to Grose and Warton, fonts are ancient in proportion as they are capacious, being originally intended for total immersion, in which perforations were usually made to let off the consecrated water, that when unfit for baptismal service, 'it might not be applied by the

common people to purposes of sorcery.' Both were afterwards removed from the church: what became of the ancient font, used for immersions, is unknown, but the lesser one, according to existing records, was 'sett up in the ould place,' by order of vestry, dated April 29, 1662.

In the year 1658 the nave and aisles were repaved with eight-inch tiles, for which purpose several thousands were provided; these were in colours, if we may believe Godwin, the author of 'The Churches of London,' who—after dilating on the ground outside of the church being originally much lower, when, as he supposed, there was an entrance doorway beneath the once grand pointed tower window—tells us that, many years since, workmen excavating at the west end of the church discovered portions of tile paving some feet below the level of the existing pavement, and that the tiles were 'painted with various devices in red and blue colours.' In the same year (1662), when the lesser font was restored, the communion was inclosed by wainscot-rails, and carpeted, and fifty-nine feet of black marble, at 5s. per foot, purchased for steps.

The windows in the church were partly reglazed in the year of the great fire, 1666, at a cost of 29*l.* 5*s.* There is a memorandum of 6*s.* 8*d.* paid for rosemary, holly, bay, and ivy for the decorations at Christmas of that year. In 1669, the decayed principal, and other parts of the nave-roof were thoroughly repaired, and 33*l.* 10*s.* paid for ten new pews and repairs to old ones.

In 1671 the vestry granted 100*l.* for work in the nave of the church, and in 1672 the aisles and chancel underwent—so says the record—beautifying. In 1677 the chancel was repaired; and also three brass money-boxes, bequeathed by Lady Lucy, at her decease, for the repair of which Squire Lucy had promised 15*l.*; whereupon the vestry ordered that proper workmen be employed to restore them, and that, for the future, they shall be kept in repair at the charge of the parish.

The year 1682 is memorable for costly alterations, and the introduction of galleries, which sullied the fine proportions of a noble Gothic church, at the expense of sight, sound and light. The north gallery was erected at the charge of the parish, but that on the south by Mr. Worrell, a parishioner. The tower was now raised with brick fifteen feet, and surmounted by the present incongruous

turret and pinnacles. A new altar-piece was set up, the chancel pavement of black and white marble relaid, and the pulpit and reading-desk removed from the north to the south side of the nave, for reasons thus quaintly phrased in the minute of vestry—‘whereby the congregation may the better hear.’

In the year 1700 the chancel was thoroughly repaired, in compliment to the vicar. The wording of the minute is so emphatic, that we cannot resist giving a verbatim transcript. ‘Ordered : that the chancel of the church be put in good repair, at the charge of the parish, in acknowledgment of the bounty and kindness of the vicar, the Bishop of Gloucester, who hath for a long time provided a lecturer at his own charge.’

It was not until 1703 that a gallery was erected at the west end, a very small affair of three pews, the entire cost of which being but 30*l*. The year following (1704) witnessed a large outlay on the church : the small west gallery just built was taken down, another corresponding with the side galleries substituted, and a new organ, of which we shall treat hereafter, placed upon it. This certainly was the first instrument in Cripplegate Church, anomalously removed from the chancel. The present altar-piece, a composition of Corinthian columns, was now introduced, and a meagre marble font substituted for the old one. The existing pulpit and still remaining lofty pews were then erected. The pulpit is unquestionably a work of art, and, at a lower elevation, would spare the preacher much exertion ; but the lofty pews, calculated to bury the congregation in drowsy oblivion, are now, happily, giving place to open seats in most of our old churches, whereby the congregation may be seen, and, still better, seat accommodation materially multiplied.

In the year 1716, 300*l*. was raised for repairs. In 1722 upwards of 1,200*l*. was expended on the church, the proceeds of a special rate collected throughout the parish, when the west gallery was fitted with seats for the children of the endowed schools. In 1735 the church was again repaired and beautified, under the direction of the churchwardens.

A Mr. John Plant was employed in 1748, plastering and whitewashing ; and in 1753 the windows of the chancel were restored. In the autumn of 1764 the pews were taken

down for reparation, the railings enclosing the christening pew removed, and new furniture and appointments provided for the communion, pulpit and officers' pews. In 1776 the interior of the church was thoroughly renovated, and in 1787 the christening pew was enclosed with sashed partitions.

We now reach the year 1791, in which 1,350*l.* was paid to Mr. John Scholefield for extensive alterations to the roof, destructive of the architectural beauty of a fine Gothic church ; the side walls were lowered, while the roof of the nave was raised ten feet, and fourteen windows of Grecian architecture placed in the clerestory, terminating in a flat plaster ceiling, ornamented in the style of a drawing-room. The royal arms, six feet wide, carved and gilt, were now placed over the chancel arch, at a cost to the parish of 14*l.* 14*s.* The marble paving of the communion was raised eighteen inches, the old rails removed, and others of brass substituted, and a dome-top sounding-board placed over the pulpit.

It was during these alterations that the great east window was removed, and an oval stained glass light introduced, representing a Glory and Cherubs, for which Mr. Pearson, of Highgate, received 157*l.* In 1805, Mr. Churchwarden Challis, father of the present alderman of the ward, brought before the vestry a report of Mr. Pearson on the state of the altar window he had supplied some years previous, as requiring considerable reparation, when it was ordered that Mr. Pearson be paid 68*l.* 5*s.* to restore the same, and to protect it for the future against external damage. The vestry further ordered that a metal frame, glazed with thick glass, be placed at the back. Notwithstanding these precautions, we find that in 1815 this costly sombre window was again repaired by Mr. Pearson, at a charge of 105*l.*, making the entire cost upwards of 330*l.*, exclusive of the metal frame behind.

The exterior of the church and the roof were repaired, the latter with copper, in 1809. In 1812, consequent on two letters from the vicar, the Rev. W. Holmes, the vestry, under minute date of January 21, ordered that the interior of the church be repaired and beautified, and that the church be closed the first week in March. These reparations were extensive; the whole of the wainscoting was perfectly restored, scraped, and revarnished, a great deal of plastering

and whitewash spread over the walls, the wood-work painted and the fronts of galleries grained, the brass fittings and chandeliers relacquered, the tower whitewashed, and broken glass restored.

At a special vestry, convened December 7, 1818, to discuss the expediency of lighting the church with gas, it was ordered 'that the church be lighted with gas forthwith.' In 1822 the pinnacles of the tower were repaired, and in 1828 the arch of the vault beneath rebuilt.

In 1838 the church was partially coloured and painted, and extra lobby doors provided to keep out the cold air. The following year (1839) the late Mr. Bassingham effectually relighted the church; all the old gas fittings were removed, and others of elegant design substituted, at a cost of 75*l.* 15*s.*

The year 1840 is memorable for the rebuilding and improvement of the organ by private subscriptions of the inhabitants, at the instance of Mr. Churchwarden King, who at the same time reconstructed the children's seats, and adorned the church. Mr. King has from that time laudably devoted himself to the interests of the parish as a member of the vestry, of the corporation, and as treasurer of Lady Holles's Girls School. In the year 1842, 92*l.* 9*s.* was paid for new stoves, now superseded by an admirable arrangement of hot water, circulating through pipes, which we think should have been sunken under ornamental gratings and not surfaced to offend the eye. In 1851 the church was again repaired, coloured, and painted, for which upwards of 500*l.* was paid. Mr. Churchwarden Pickering, in 1855, effected some useful reparations, and displayed good taste by removing the paint from the altar piece and restoring and varnishing the fine wainscot.

Having so far traced the repairs, alterations, and some of the disfigurements of this venerable fane since the year 1623, we now approach the advent of a new era, strongly marking the spirit of the age, in an almost universal desire to restore the ancient churches to their former purity of architecture; a desire not confined to cities and towns, but extending even to simple villages, where churches given up for centuries to the whitewasher are now rapidly rising to their original integrity as temples reared and dedicated to God's service, where all should meet for prayer and praise without distinction; or, as good Queen Adelaide, when treading the nave

of the Chapel Royal by the side of Dr. Blomberg, then vicar of Cripplegate, truthfully said, 'WE ARE ALL ONE HERE.' The vicar and parishioners of St. Giles's parish are earnest in this great movement, and merit high commendation for the progress made towards the restoration of a sanctuary so eminently worthy of the sympathies of Englishmen as well as of citizens of London, not only as being one of the finest and oldest of our city churches, standing in a hallowed spot of ancient London, but as the shrine which covers the bones of Milton, the greatest epic bard the world ever knew; of Fox, Speed, Furbisher, and a host of by-gones distinguished for piety, charity, and literary eminence, not excepting many nobles of the land, whose ashes here mingle in common,—reasons that should combine all ranks and sects in the good work, first to the glory of God and His holy service, and next to the pious memories of those slumbering within its walls.

Archdeacon Hale, when vicar of Cripplegate, had the church closely surveyed, and plans and drawings prepared, at his own cost, by a leading architect, in a desire for its restoration; but nothing was attempted until the present vicar succeeded to the living. The late Mr. John Nind has left a lasting memorial of his correct taste in having commenced the good work when churchwarden in 1858 by the introduction of a handsome Gothic stone window, of the perpendicular order, of three lights. Mr. Dalphin, his successor, added two others, and succeeding churchwardens followed in the same direction, until the whole have been faithfully restored. These windows are all filled with stained glass, mostly contributed by parishioners, whose munificence should be recorded.

Over the north-east door of the church is a rose window, the subject, a triad of angels in adoration, corresponding with a similar one in the opposite aisle, the gift of the vicar. The next in order in the north aisle, of beautiful design, represents MOSES with the Tables of the Law, presented by Mr. William King, churchwarden in 1840. In the compartments on either side are appropriate texts, rich in colour and scrollwork; these were given by Septimus Read, Esq., deputy, and Mrs. Bassingham, in memory of her husband. The next window represents AARON, the High Priest, exquisitely portrayed, the gift of Mr. John Nind, churchwarden 1859. The lights and heads on either side were

presented as memorials of Mr. John Seeley, churchwarden 1845, and of Mr. Henry Treggon, churchwarden 1856. The window at the west end of this aisle was presented by Mr. Jabez Samuel Gower, a work of art worthy of the munificent donor ; the harmony of colours is highly effective, and the figures of ISAIAH, JOHN THE BAPTIST, and KING DAVID justly command admiration. The answering window in the south aisle is equally effective ; we have here the Apostles PAUL and PETER in the outer compartments, and in the centre JOHN BAPTISING OUR SAVIOUR ; this latter, with the head tracery, was presented by Alderman Wilson, in memory of his wife. The figure of St. PAUL was the gift of Mr. Henry Nind, churchwarden 1864, and that of St. PETER of Mr. David Smith, churchwarden 1866. The next in order on the south side claims particular attention, as being the gift of parishioners of St. Luke's in testimony of the cordiality and good feeling existing between the parishes. This window represents THE NATIVITY ; the WISE MEN COMING FROM THE EAST, and the SHEPHERDS WATCHING THEIR FLOCKS. The patron saints of the two parishes, St. Giles, with his hind, and St. Luke, form the subject of the head lights. Alderman Wilson, whose liberality is widely known, gave the next window, which typifies the SERMON ON THE MOUNT ; some of the figures are beautifully designed and effectively grouped. *En passant*, it is whispered that this noble donor is likely to contribute the great tower window when the restoration is sufficiently advanced to receive it. Our next window represents CHRIST AS THE GOOD SHEPHERD, the gift of Mr. Edward Stillwell, churchwarden 1844. The arms and scrollwork on each side were presented by Mr. Edmund Woodthorpe, architect of the church, and Mr. J. S. Pullen, in memory of his parents. The next window is less happy in design than the rest, the figure of CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA, presented by the Misses Reeves, being full small in comparison to the Apostles JAMES and JOHN, on either side, contributed by Mr. John Dalphin, churchwarden 1859, and Mr. John Hopkinson, churchwarden 1860. The remaining window—the first restored—has CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN for the centre, the gift of the late Mr. Richard Lambert Jones ; the outer lights are rich in colour and scrollwork, bearing the arms of the donors, Mr. John Pickering, churchwarden 1854, and Mr. Alexander Baylis, vestry clerk.

Whilst the windows were in course of restitution, out of bequest moneys, aided by the munificence of parishioners, it was felt that the restoration of the church had claims on the sympathies of the British public from associations truly national. No efforts had been spared to preserve from oblivion all connected with SHAKESPEARE—the house in which he was born, the church in which he was buried, had been objects of special care ; but MILTON, he who wrote ‘Paradise Lost,’ the most sublime poem that ever fell from mortal pen, a name known and revered throughout the civilised world, had not been considered. Cripplegate was his home near fourteen years ; here ‘Paradise Lost’ and many of his grandest conceptions were produced ; here he died and was buried in the parish church, the only existing relic of the local part in which he lived and worked, the solitary witness of his every-day life, whose aisles we tread with reverence, for JOHN MILTON lies there, and where, mentally, we are brought into solemn union with his mortal presence. Based upon these considerations, an appeal was made to the public for subscriptions to assist in constituting the restoration a national memorial as the most appropriate tribute to his exalted genius. The vicar, the Rev. P. P. Gilbert, who had from his first connection with the parish exhibited an earnest desire for this great object, inaugurated a committee in the spring of 1862, having the warm support of his churchwardens, Messrs. Fendick and Henry Nind, when nearly 1,000*l.* was raised by voluntary contributions. Amongst the subscribers were Miss Coutts, Earl Ellesmere, the members for the city, including the Baron de Rothschild, city companies, bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan and Co., Messrs. Smee, Mr. Samuel Morley, and others, as well as a large number of parishioners, who cheerfully united, without distinction of sect or creed, to remove the stigma of neglecting to honour MILTON’s memory.

The funds thus provided enabled the committee to invite tenders, when that of Mr. William Prince, a parishioner, was accepted, and the church closed on the 15th of June following. The north and south galleries were taken down, and the walls made good ; the monuments on the pillars removed and affixed to the walls, and the fine clustered columns, so cruelly mutilated, and in some instances half cut away, to the danger of the building, perfectly restored ; this part of the work proved very costly ; several superior masons were

of necessity employed for months, bringing back the noble pillars to their former integrity ; extra seat accommodation was provided, the front of, and seats on the west gallery were temporarily re-arranged, and a classic monumental shrine erected in the south aisle, with the beautiful bust of MILTON, by Bacon, forming an important feature in the design.

These works absorbed all the means at the disposal of the committee, and although unfolding the stately proportions and architectural beauties of the old sanctuary, are to be viewed only as an earnest of what is to follow. The church was re-opened on Sunday, October 5, when the Rev. Canon Dale preached the opening sermon, beautifully illustrative of the great purpose of the restoration. His text was taken from St. Mark, viii. 22-24. The miracle of our Saviour giving sight to a blind man, first applied to spiritual blindness removed by the grace of God ; and then to MILTON, as a blind man, whose blindness led to God, a blindness, which, though painful to himself, was blessed to his own soul. We cannot, however, do better than repeat the words of the preacher, namely :—

I am brought here to-day to speak upon the great work of restoring this church, as a worthy tribute to the memory of the mighty Milton and the honourable dead within its walls. I speak of the statesmen and warriors, many of whom lie buried here. I speak of those who are benefactors to their fellow-men, and whose munificent bequests afford help and instruction to the poor ; but I speak most of one whose mortal relics would suffice of themselves to consecrate the ground in which they rest ; one of whom, we are reminded by the narrative, was a blind man ; one whose deprivation of the light of earth was doubly compensated by the light of heaven ; one whom, if he saw not 'men as trees walking,' saw beyond time. Never was reliance on the Divine will more memorably expressed than in his own words, when darkness fell upon him :—

‘I argue not
Against heaven’s hand or will, nor bate one jot
Of heart or hope ; but still bear up and steer
Right onward.’

Why did he steer right onward ? Because he looked upward ; yes, and in patient suffering as in inevitable trial, did Milton justify the ways of God to man through the several stages of blindness—felt, confessed, and removed. Thus did the immortal poet pass to the light which no man can approach unto, closing a life of patience with a death of peace. You are well worthy of a living shrine within these walls. To honour the

memory of Milton is to glorify the grace of God in him. But the work of restoration is incomplete ; what is so nobly begun, and has hitherto so been executed, is not finished. Cease not, then, till this time-honoured edifice shall bear as honourably on its walls the piety of the living as the virtues of the dead. This church is the last resting-place of one whose works shall never die ; may they be more highly distinguished by the preaching of the gospel to the poor, diffusing that light which shall give light to the spiritually blind, and to the spiritually dead, that they may become the possessors of that inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled, and which fadeth not away. May all present do what they can as offerings of piety and love. May those who have begun this good work have their portion in eternity, and may all whose works are righteous shine as the stars for evermore.

Each subsequent year has been marked by some progress. An important step in the musical services of Cripplegate was made the next year by the institution of a choir of some fourteen men and twelve boys, the boys being selected from the endowed school. Choir stalls were erected near the chancel, and full choral service commenced on Easter-day, 1863 ; since then this amateur body has progressed in efficiency, and now ranks second to none of a like class in the City of London. It is also a gratifying fact to find that the large congregations worshipping in this ancient edifice are beginning to unite heartily in this soul-stirring exercise ; for it should be remembered that praise-worship ought not to be left to the choir only. The service of the church is purely congregational, comprising common prayer and common praise. The love of music is inherent in our common nature, and under the guided influences of its power the best feelings of the heart are often awakened to the beauty of holiness. Some hesitation, however, exists in Cripplegate as to the introduction of the simple surplice, as worn in all cathedral choirs, without unfavourable comment or distrust of excessive ritualism. We should like to see this garb worn by the choir of St. Giles's Church ; certainly not for display, but as being purely in accordance with the practice of the Anglican Christian Church from the earliest ages, and even long before, for the Levite singers and their brethren—as recorded in the Chronicles—arrayed in white linen at the east end of the altar, praised the Lord, saying, ‘ For He is good, for His mercy endureth for ever.’ The surplice gives a becoming uniformity of appearance, to the exclusion of all personal display, and would be specially in order as regards

the boys, whose charity attire calls for the injunction of the Apostle, 'Let all things be done decently and in order.'

The next division of the interior restoration was commenced in July, 1864. Miss Coutts very handsomely contributed 100*l.* as a second subscription, which, with other donations, enabled the vicar and churchwardens to take down the west gallery and remove the ugly unmeaning lobbies; this has brought out, with considerable effect, the fine proportions of the noble structure, calling up memories when our good old fathers religiously preserved their churches, which puritan zeal and subsequent bad taste have so cruelly mutilated. The fine tower-arch still remains un-restored, and is nearly hidden by the organ, now standing on the floor in front, so much to be regretted, as seriously detracting from correct progress towards perfect restoration, although we have reason to hope that this is only a temporary expedient. The church was re-opened on September 18, when the vicar preached an excellent discourse on Praise-worship, selecting for his text Ps. xcii. 1: 'It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto Thy name, O most High.' After referring to the present appearance of this further renovated house of prayer, and showing that God made man to praise Him, the preacher, with his wonted ability, traced the superstition of the Romish Church, the narrowed views of the Puritans, and in the reign of the second Charles the consequent careless and lifeless performance of one of the most elevating portions of God's service, demonstrating that the medium of our parish choirs, when not overwrought, tends to render our praise, more heart-stirring, more deep and fervent, and more adapted to the end at which they should aim. After impressing on the congregation that all should unite heartily, the vicar concluded an eloquent discourse as follows:—

Choral service is intended to lead the congregation, and carry out the great purpose of our church in her liturgy, which is to bring each member of a congregation, not to sit or stand with silent lips as its various parts are repeated, but to use it aloud in all the parts of it which are not specially assigned to the minister, that so 'the words of our mouths,' as says the Psalmist, 'and the meditations of our hearts may be acceptable in God's sight, our Strength and our Redeemer.' A warm and devout congregation of this sort will soon make, my brethren, a warm and devout minister. The fervour thus kindled through the sanctuary will rise into the pulpit, and kindle there also a like kind fervour which will fill the preached

word with the power of God unto salvation; and all will harmonise to the production of the great and grand result of the glory of God in every department of His sanctuary, and from every lip which fills it. Take care that your praise is always spiritual, always heart-felt, always proceeding; never merely formal, never that of the lips only; and thus, like the Christians of old, continue with one accord in the temple, praising God, and having favour with all the people.

We find Mr. David Smith, churchwarden in 1865-6, heartily alive to the good work, and applying the means at his disposal with laudable judgment. The porch and doorway on the south-west, leading into the churchyard, were cleared away, and the noble window already described erected, and a neat and characteristic postern entrance made in the south wall. The exterior walls of the church and buttresses, from the south side of the tower nearly to the second window in the south aisle, were at the same time substantially restored, and effectively cased with Kentish rag-stone.

The present churchwardens, Messrs. Craney and Weedon, are equally determined to further the restoration, but their local means are limited. To carry out the noble project would require little more than 2,000*l.*, which in itself is a comparatively small sum to perpetuate the memory of our greatest epic bard; let us hope, therefore, that public sympathy will not be wanting to aid in perfecting this appropriate recognition of exalted genius by associating the name of Milton with the house of God upon earth, the portals of that heaven to which the poet's mind aspired.

One great object has been achieved by the restoration of the columns and windows; next, the plaster ceiling should give place to an open wooden roof, and the clerestory windows diverted from Grecian to Gothic architecture; the organ—upwards of eighty feet from the choir—ought, without question, to be placed near to the chancel, whether in an organ chamber or by other correct arrangement the authorities themselves must determine;—one thing however is certain, that an organ behind the congregation was never the practice of the church until the eighteenth century. The present Roman chancel arch should be replaced by a pointed Gothic arch, and the communion entirely reconstructed. Then let us have the exploded pews swept away, and the entire area to its extreme west appointed with neat open seats, and the warming apparatus sunk under gratings in

aisles paved with Mintern's tiles. This would give some hundreds of additional seats, apart from accommodating the school-children on a slightly elevated platform instead of carrying them up, as at present. The restoration of the tower arch, the large pointed window in the west front, and the smaller ones now bricked up on either side, with the opening of an entrance under the magnificent west window, would indeed prove a consummation worthy of the zeal of the vicar and of the untiring energies of his parishioners, with a grandeur of result scarcely to be imagined.

Having considered the church in its phases of restoration, we will now ascend the tower and treat of the bells, the clock, and the chimes, and afterwards return to the church to describe the old monuments, the organ, and other furniture.

THE BELLS.

TOWERS raised above the roofs of churches are supposed to have been introduced about the time of King Edgar, when Bishop Dunstan had large bells cast and hung up in church steeples. The origin of bells, those of a small size, is very ancient; about the year 400 they were first brought into use in churches by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania. Before his time Christians made use of RATTLES—'sacra ligna'—to call the congregation together.

We know nothing of the merry bells in this venerable tower previous to their destruction in the fire of 1545; but we have seen a record, written A.D. 1649, which tells us, at that time there were six bells, exclusive of a saint's bell. In 1655 the great bell was cracked, when a Mr. Knight was paid 22*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for recasting it. In 1656, the hangings of the tenor and treble bells being faulty, Mr. James Allen received 11*l.* 11*s.* to reinstate them. In 1666, the year of the memorable fire, that spared old St. Giles's, the treble and great bells were recast. Somewhere about the year 1682 the peal was augmented to eight. In 1683 the third and sixth bells were recast, and in 1685 the great and fifth bells were subjected to the like process to perfect the peal. The bells were rehung in 1742, by Mr. Catlin, in conjunction with Mr. Blay, who furnished the iron work and found labour. In 1758 the fulcrums and wheels were repaired by Mr. Joseph Eayre, of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, for which he was paid 45*l.* 11*s.*

In the year 1772, the tenor bell being cracked, and the peal not satisfactory, the vestry resolved that Messrs. Pack & Chapman be paid 315*l.* 11*s.* for a complete set of ten bells. In 1783 the treble bell was recast, and the third, eighth, and tenor tuned by opening and skirting; the tenor, however, was cracked in 1787, and recast by Mr. John Warner, of Fleet Street, for 50*l.* The peal was increased to twelve in 1792 when the chimes were set up, and the treble, second, and third recast; and in the following year the twelve bells were made to ring in peal. In 1816 the bells were repaired, and in 1849 they were tuned by Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel, to whom we are indebted for the weights of this, one of our finest city peals. In addition to the peal is a small tuneless bell in the turret, presented by Sir William Staines, when alderman of the ward, upon which the clock strikes. The bells bear dates and inscriptions, and in some instances mottoes, which we subjoin.

The treble bell, weighing 5 cwt., the second, 6 cwt., and the third, 7 cwt. 1 qr., read as follows:—‘John Bryant fecit, Hertford, 1792; Thomas Willats and Thomas Smith, churchwardens; William Staines, deputy; Robert Clark, Nathaniel Browning, and John Knight, common council.’

The fourth, weighing 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb., and the fifth, 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs., read—‘Pack & Chapman fecit, London, 1772.’

The sixth, weighing 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs., reads—‘Pack & Chapman, London, 1772,’ with the motto:—

Ye people all, who hear me ring,
Be faithful to your God and king.

The seventh, weighing 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., reads—‘Pack & Chapman, London, 1772,’ with the motto:—

Whilst thus we join in cheerful sound,
May love and loyalty abound.

The eighth, weighing 11 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., reads—‘Pack & Chapman, London, 1772,’ with the motto:—

Peace and good neighbourhood.

The ninth, weighing 15 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., reads—‘Pack & Chapman, London, 1772,’ with the motto:—

Our voices shall in concert ring,
To honour both of God and king.

The tenth, weighing 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs., reads—‘**Pack & Chapman, London, 1772,**’ with the motto:—

In wedlock's bands all ye who join,
With hands your hearts unite,
So shall our tuneful tongues combine
To laud the nuptial rite.

The eleventh, weighing 24 cwt. and 4 lbs., reads—‘**Pack & Chapman, London, 1772,**’ with the motto:—

Ye ringers all that prize your health and happiness,
Be sober, merry, wise, and you'll the same possess.

The tenor, weighing 36 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs., reads—‘**John Warner, contractor; Robert Patrick, founder, London, 1787; William Godfrey Brown and Richard Gouge, churchwardens; Sir James Esdaile, knight, alderman; John Banner, deputy; William Staines, Robert Clark, and Robert French, common council.**’

The gross weight of the twelve bells is seven tons, fifteen hundred-weight, three quarters, and eighteen pounds, exclusive of the clappers, which weigh three hundred-weight and two quarters.

CLOCK AND CHIMES.

As early as 1649 there was a clock in the turret with one dial and one hand, and machinery to strike the quarters and hours.

In the year 1682, when the steeple was raised, a new clock was erected; this had but one dial and a hour-hand, and, like the former clock, struck the hour and quarters; 4*l.* per annum being allowed for winding and keeping it in repair. In 1709, Mr. Elliot was paid 20*l.* for repairs, under contract to keep it in going order for 2*l.* per annum. This engagement was of short duration, for in 1713, Mr. Anthony Harrison received 8*l.* for repairing the clock and hand of the dial.

In 1722 a new clock with two dials, having minute as well as hour hands, was erected by Lang Bradley, for which he was paid 357*l.* It was repaired by Mr. Dorrell of Bridge-water Square, in 1733, when it struck the hour on the tenor bell, he undertaking to keep the clock in good order for 10*l.* per year. In 1752 Messrs. Thwaites of Clerkenwell were paid 17*l.* for repairs; and again in 1781 Messrs. Thwaites

received thirty-five guineas for certain alterations, and putting new hands to the dials when both were new painted and gilded. Mr. William Dorrell, the younger, repaired the clock in 1797, and changed the striking bell. In 1813, Messrs. Thwaites again repaired the clock, and in 1846 lengthened the pendulum, and thoroughly restored every part of the machinery. This clock, although one hundred and forty-five years old, maintains a deserved reputation as one of the most correct time-keepers in London.

The CHIME MACHINE was erected in the year 1792, by Mr. George-Harman, a cooper, of High Wycomb, Bucks, whose first attempt in a branch of mechanics so different from his own trade was for the parish church at Watford, Herts, in the year 1788. He made a set of chimes for High Wycomb in 1790, and in the same year he made the celebrated chimes for Christ Church, Spitalfields, since destroyed by fire; but Mr. Harman's most successful effort was the chimes of Cripplegate, pronounced by the best mechanics as the first set of chimes in the kingdom. They play seven tunes on the twelve bells, and change the tune at mid-day while playing, so that two tunes are played every day at noon. Mr. Harman was paid 400*l.* for the chimes, two new bells, and for recasting the treble bell. The chime barrel is composed of one hundred and forty-eight brass bars, and the pinions are case-hardened; the wheels are of brass, and no part of the machinery can be injured by the ringing of the bells. The chimes having become very faulty in 1849, the vestry resolved that Messrs. Thwaites and Read should perfectly reinstate them, and that the tunes be rearranged under the superintendence of the organist. Every part of the machine was re-adjusted, all cut and worn pinions replaced by new ones, springs of hammers strengthened and equalised, the whole of the tunes reset, and 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'See the Conquering Hero comes' substituted for inferior melodies. The tunes are played in the following order:—Sunday, Easter Hymn; Monday, 'God save the Queen'; Tuesday, 'See the Conquering Hero comes'; Wednesday, 'Martin's Lane'; Thursday, 'Auld Lang Syne'; Friday, 'Sicilian Hymn'; Saturday, 'Old 104th.' We will now return to the church, and consider

THE MONUMENTS.

HERE are names of the good, the virtuous, and the great, that will endure throughout the ages of the world, not perishable as graven brass, nor crumbling as the pomp of sculptured art; and here also lie buried munificent benefactors to their fellow-men, whose memories will ever bloom in sweet remembrance, bearing fruits of Christian charity, that solemnly point, as from the grave, to the text, 'Go thou and do likewise.'

The custom of burying within churches commenced at a very early period, at first restricted to ecclesiastics and those whose lives were known to have been acceptable to God, and afterwards extended to laymen deserving such a distinction, by actions eminently righteous. We are further told that in appreciating the merit of the deceased laity in those days, any benefactions to the Church were deemed acts of especial righteousness.

We do not propose extending our notice of the monuments much beyond the old ones, as requiring all the space that can be conveniently accorded to this part of our subject; and while doing so it must be remembered that many years ago the monuments were varnished, with a view of preserving them, at the expense of Mr. Malone, the editor of *Shakespeare*; a blunder which has changed those of white marble to a deep brown colour, sometimes mistaken for wood.

Commencing at the lower end of the north aisle, we have a black and white marble monument with neatly sculptured cornice and pediment, surmounted by the family arms, removed from the south-west wall.

In memory of
MARY,

Daughter of **ROBERT CROMPTON**, of Elveston, in the county of Bedford, Esq., the beloved wife of Captain **JOHN PERRY**, of this parish.

She was born November 26, 1651, and died February 21, 1676. She had two daughters, both were buried in their infancy; whose death she too much lamented, and hastened her own.

Next in succession is a handsome black and white marble monument, with the figures of **Matthew Palmer** and his wife **Ann**, reclining on their right sides, each holding a book in their left hand, and their five children kneeling in front. The

inscription is nearly obliterated, but the date 1605 is most distinct.

A small unpretentious white marble monument with quaint effigies and odd pyramidal figures on each side is to the memory of a noble benefactor whose gifts to the poor realise some 250*l.* annually. The inscription runs thus:—

Within this Ile lyeth buried the body of
CHARLES LANGLEY,

Some time of this parish, ale brewer,
Who was buried the 8th day of June, 1602,
And did give bountifully to the poor of the parish.

If Langley's life you liste to know,
Read on and take a view,
Of Faith and Hope I will not speke,
His works shall shewe them true.

Who, while he lived, with counsell grave
The better sort did guide,
A stage to weake, a staffe to poore,
Withoute back byte or pride.

And when he dyed he gave his mite,
All that did him befall,
For ever once a yeare to clothe
Saint Giles his poore withall.

All Saints hee 'pointed for the daye,
Gownes, twenty ready made,
With twenty shirts, and twenty smocks,
As they may best be had.

A sermon eke he hath ordained,
That God may have His prayse,
And others might be wonne thereby
To follow Langley's wayes.

On vicar and churchwardens then
His truste he hath reposed,
As they will answer him one day,
When all shal be disclosed.

Thus being deade, yet still he lives,
Lives never for to dye,
In heaven's blisse, in worlde's fame,
And so I truste shall I.

Above the last noble donor's simple monument is another, far more pretentious, of white marble, with enrichments and festoons, once gilt with gold. The inscription reads:—

In memory of
EDMUND HARRISON, Esq.,

Of this parish,
Having lived forty years a bachelor,
Married to JANE, eldest daughter to THOMAS GODFREY, Esq.,
By whom he had twelve sons and nine daughters.
He was embroiderer to King James I., King Charles I. and King
Charles II.

And left the troubles of this world, the 9th of January, 1666,
In the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Pause, reader, for now we stand in front of the monument of Thomas Busby, another pious donor to the poor; he will tell by the inscription some of his beneficent wishes, but we must tell that his bounty, like that of Charles Langley, has been materially enlarged by the chary husbanding of faithful trustees, and now produces upwards of 130*l.* annually. This monument of marble and stone is elaborate and well executed, with the figure of the deceased in the centre dressed in ruff and gown; his right hand clutches a skull, whilst his gloves are in the left. This Thomas Busby, citizen and cooper, died July 11, 1575. Beneath his bust is the following inscription:—

This Busbie, willing to releev the poore with fire and breade,
Did give thatt howse wherein he dyed, then called ye Qveen's Head;
Fowre full loades of ye best charcoles he would have boughte ech yeare,
And fortie dosen of wheaten breade for poore howseholders heare.
To see these thynges distributed this Busbie putt in truste
The vicar and church wardenes, thynkyng them to be juste.
God grant the poore howseholders heare may thankful be for such,
So God will move the myndes of moe to do for them as much.
And let this good example move such men as God hath blest,
To do the like before they goe with Busbie to their rest.
Within the chappell Busbie's bones in dust a while must staye,
Till God who made them rayse them upp to live with Christe for aye.

The monument of Edward Harvest, with the family arms above, comes next in order; it is of black and white marble, and displays effectively the sculptor's art in columns and carved work, with enrichments of cannon and other weapons of warfare, once elaborately gilt with gold; two figures kneeling on either side of a desk are intended to represent the deceased and his wife at their devotions. They were both liberal donors to the parish, whose benefactions now realise annually upwards of 100*l.* The inscription reads thus:—

Here lyeth the body of
EDWARD HARVEST,

Citizen and brewer of London, alderman's deputy of this parish, and
one of His Majesty's gunners,
And ANN, his beloved wife.

They were both very charitable persons, as in giving land to
this parish perpetually for the relief of the poor widows; as
also land to the Company whereof he was free, for mending
of the highway between Edgeworth and Paddington. He gave
great legacies to his poor kindred.

And departed this life the 14th day of March, 1610. She departed this
life the 24th day of May, 1610.

Expecting both a glorious resurrection in Jesus Christ.

The last of the old monuments in the north aisle is that
of Richard Smith, the antiquary. He was secondary of the
Poultry Compter, London, from A.D. 1627 to 1674. His
obituary, edited by Sir Henry Ellis for the Camden Society,
is really a valuable record, containing a register of the
deaths of citizens and others during his time. This monu-
ment is of black and white marble, the head, base, and sides
are well sculptured. Small figures of himself and his wife
kneeling before a skull appear in the upper part of the
monument, and beneath, recumbent figures of his two sons,
still more diminutive, we read :—

MR. RICHARD SMITH,

Deceased ye 26th of March, 1675,
Aged 85 years.

At the east end of the north aisle is a marble tablet bear-
ing an inscription; over the inscription a plain slab with
the arms of the deceased above. Old historians describe
this quiet record as having 'effigies over the inscription.'
We ask, were these figures etchings? If so, possibly they
still exist on the plain slab filled in by the whitewasher, and
might be again brought out. We are told by the inscription
that—

WILLIAM DAY,

Citizen and vintner of London,
Son of THOMAS DAY, of Boteham in Sussex, Gent., and ELIZABETH,
his wife,

Gave to the poor of this parish 80*l.*, which was paid by his
brother, George Day, wherewith a yearly rent of 6*l.*, or there-
abouts, is purchased for ever, to be bestowed on twelve coats of
green cloth, to be distributed yearly upon twelve poor orphans

upon All Saints' day, at the discretion of the vicar and church-wardens for the time being.
 He lyeth buried in the parish church of St. Michael, in Cornhill,
 And died, 22nd of September, 1603.
 Aged 32.

Next the pillar of the chancel arch is another quiet slab of white marble, and, over the inscription, etchings of the deceased and his wife kneeling. We read as follows :—

ROGER MASON,

Of this parish, citizen and vintner of London,
 Gave to the poor of the freedom of this parish, 200*l.* where-
 with a yearly rental of 16*l.*, or thereabouts, is purchased for
 ever, to be bestowed on ten gowns of black cloth lined, to be
 distributed yearly to ten poor men of the freedom of this parish
 upon All Saints' day, at the discretion of the vicar and church-
 wardens for the time being.

He died the 3rd day of September, 1603,

Aged 37 years.

Which 200*l.* his wife, JANE, faithfully paid, and joined the erection of
 this monument, set up Anno 1606.

Before passing to the chancel, we must bring attention to three modern monuments of fine statuary marble, exquisitely sculptured, to the memory of Sir William Staines-Knight, and members of his family. That of Sir William occupies the centre, a sumptuous work of art by the famous sculptor Manning, with a finely carved bust of Sir William Staines, lord mayor in the year 1801, dressed in his civic robes and chain, and the city arms, sword and mace, sculptured beneath. He was alderman of the ward, and, as already stated, founded and endowed almshouses for the poor of Cripplegate. We give an extract from the inscription :—

Sacred to the memory of
 SIR WILLIAM STAINES-KNIGHT,
 Alderman of Cripplegate Ward,
 Died 11th September, 1807,
 Aged 76.

That on the left was erected for his son. The emblems of the Christian faith are superbly sculptured over the inscription, which reads :—

To the memory of
 JOHN STAINES,
 Son of the late SIR WILLIAM STAINES,
 Died 16th April, 1823,
 Aged 26 years.

Stop for a moment, youthful passer by,
 On this memento cast a serious eye;
 Tho' now the rose of health may flush your cheek,
 And youthful vigour may long life bespeak,
 Yet think how soon like me you may become,
 In youth's fair prime, the tenant of a tomb.

The monument on the other side is beautiful in design and execution; the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity are superior works of art, brought out with exquisite taste. This monument is

To the memory of
 THE REV. JOHN WEYBRIDGE,
 Died March 30, 1835,
 Aged 39 years,
 And his wife MARIA, daughter of Sir WILLIAM STAINES.
 She died November 30, 1842,
 Aged 48 years.

By her will she bequeathed 12,500*l.* to different charities of the metropolis.

On the north side of the chancel is a handsome black and white marble monument, adorned with entablature, pediment, death's head, pyramidal pillars, and the figures of two children mourning, with inscription:—

To the memory of
 ROBERT CAGE, Esq.,
 A man of universal literature, of great honesty, and Christian life,
 Who died in 1625.

There was formerly, near to this monument, 'a brass plate, with the effigies of a man, a woman, and ten children, all in a kneeling posture, to the memory of John Hambey, Esq., who died in 1573, and his family,' which has either been removed or plastered over.

The next monument is of white marble, very unpretentious, yet chastely sculptured, to the memory of the Rev. William Staple, a man equally learned and religious, who died Sept. 3, 1650.

In the north-east corner of the chancel is a small white monument, to the memory of Margaret Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, in Warwickshire, whose park was the scene of Shakspeare's deer-stalking frolic, and whom the bard, in his anger, has immortalised as—

A Parliament man, a justice of peace,
At home a poor scarecrow, in London an ass.

This young lady died November 18, 1634, about the nineteenth year of her age.

Crossing to the south side of the chancel, we have, in the south-east corner, a small white marble monument, with inscription in Latin, literally obliterated, to the memory of Henry Giffard, of North Hall, Middlesex, who died July 15, 1602; and nearly adjoining to it the monument of John Speed, the well-known English historian, born at Farington, in Cheshire, about the year 1552. He, like Stow, was a tailor by trade, and a freeman of the Merchant Taylors' Company. Displaying great natural abilities, and an especial love for the antiquities of his own country, Sir Fulk Greville encouraged him to study, whereby he rose to eminence as a geographer, antiquary, and historian. His large work, 'The History of Great Britain,' fully established his fame as a distinguished historian and antiquary. He died July 28, 1629, one year after his wife Susanna, with whom he lived fifty-seven years, and by whom he had twelve sons and six daughters.

His monument, of white marble, represents a cabinet with open doors; within the cabinet is a bust of the deceased—once painted and gilt, with one hand resting on a skull, and the other holding a book. On the doors is an inscription in Latin, which records that he was a faithful servant of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles.

Next we have a simple plain tablet, with a Latin inscription, partly hidden behind the wainscot lining. This is to the memory of JOHN FOX, the author of 'The Acts and Monuments of the Church,' who was buried in the chancel.

JOHN FOX

Was born at Boston in Lincolnshire, in the year 1517; he graduated at Oxford, and attained the degree of Master of Arts in 1543. He wrote Latin poetry with elegance and purity, and devoted himself to the study of theology. Although brought up in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, he had many misgivings as to the soundness of his creed, and would study whole nights in a grove near to the college. His nightly retirement having engendered suspicion, he openly professed the Reformed religion, and was then expelled the college as a heretic, to be spurned, and in danger of the law. Friendless and in want, Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote received him into his house as tutor to the family, and while there he married.

When his pupils no longer required instruction, he visited London, but in great distress. Sitting one day during service in the old cathedral church of St. Paul's, a stranger thrust a large sum of money in his hand, bidding him be of good cheer; but who that stranger was he never could discover. Three days afterwards the Duchess of Richmond received him into her service as preceptor to the children of her nephew, the Earl of Surrey, where he remained until the accession of Queen Mary. To escape the persecution of that reign, he left England with his wife for the Continent, and published at Strasburg, in 1554, his famous 'BOOK OF MARTYRS.' After the accession of Elizabeth he returned with his wife and two children, and was welcomed by his former pupil, the Duke of Norfolk, who willed him a pension, which his son, the Earl of Suffolk, faithfully confirmed. Lord William Cecil, treasurer to Queen Elizabeth, induced Her Majesty to grant him the rectory of Shipton. He died the 18th April, 1587, in his seventieth year.

Above the monument, or rather tablet, of Fox, is a black and white marble monument, of large proportions, novel in design, and extensive in detail; the carving of entablature, pediment, and figures, is rich in artistic skill and execution. The design unquestionably is intended as an emblem of the Resurrection, the principal subject being a black marble coffin, containing the figure of a young lady, in her grave-clothes, rising with outspread hands; above the coffin are two angels, one offering to the rising figure a crown, the other a chaplet. The rather lengthy inscription is partly on the side, and continued on a tablet of black marble beneath; under which are the arms of the deceased as a single woman. We cull from the inscription that the monument was erected

To the memory of
CONSTANCE WHITNEY,

Daughter of Sir ROBERT WHITNEY; her mother was fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote; that she excelled in noble qualities, sweetness of manners, singular respect towards her parents, and religious even to example.

She died at the age of 17.

There is no date to this monument, certainly not less than two hundred years old, which has given rise to the vulgar legend of a woman being awakened from a trance by the cruel knife of the sexton in a desire to possess himself of a valuable ring from her finger after burial; that she then returned home to her husband, and was afterwards the mother

of several children. This ridiculous invention, however, is negatived by the inscription, which, as already quoted, records that the deceased was a maiden lady, seventeen years of age.

At the east end of the south aisle is a modern monument by Banks, whose skill and graceful formation of the figures cannot be too much admired. This is to the memory of Ann Martha, wife of George Watson Hand, M.A., vicar, who died after a brief illness, July 5th, 1784, aged thirty-eight. The wife is represented expiring in the arms of her husband. The tender expression of grief in his countenance, and the listless falling of the limbs peculiar to death, so touchingly depicted in the body of the deceased, are worthy of that famous sculptor. Beneath the inscription is a bas-relief of a boy cutting down a lily.

The memorial shrine to the poet MILTON occupies the upper end of the south aisle, protected by bronzed and gilt iron railings. This elaborate monument, designed by Edmund Woodthorpe, Esq., and erected by Mr. William Prince, who has so satisfactorily carried out the restoration, is composed of different coloured marbles, granite and alabaster. In the centre, under a classical canopy rising to an apex, is Bacon's beautiful bust of the poet, considered by all authorities a great likeness, and a masterpiece of art, and in front, the white marble tablet, sculptured with the flaming sword, and serpent holding the fatal apple, presented by Samuel Whitbread, Esq., towards the close of the last century. The inscription reads:—

JOHN MILTON,

Author of 'PARADISE LOST,'

Born December 1608; died November 1674.

His father, JOHN MILTON, died March 1646.

They were both interred in this church.

We now come to the last of the old monuments, being that of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald-at-Arms, an able scholar, antiquary, and historian, who died A.D. 1588, and was buried in the chancel. This monument of white marble, although small, is neatly carved and gilt, with the deceased's arms above the inscription. Under the inscription is a plate of brass, on which is stated that having been obliterated by time, the inscription was restored from motives of high respect for the memory of Mr. Glover, as well as

for the College of Heralds generally, by Frederick Henry Barnwell, F.S.A., of Bury St. Edmunds.

Before leaving this part of our subject, we subjoin the names of a few of the celebrities of olden times buried in or around the church.

Sir RALPH ROCHFORD	.	.	died A.D.	1439
THOMAS LUCIE	.	.	"	1447
REGINALD, Earl of Kent	.	.	"	1530
Sir HERVEY GRAY, Earl of Kent	.	.	"	1562
ALLS WALL, a nun	.	.	"	1569
REGINALD GRAY, Earl of Kent	.	.	"	1573
THOMAS HAWLEY, King-at-Arms	.	.	"	1575

ROBERT CROWLEY, B.A., vicar, died June 18, 1588.

He took his degree at Oxford in 1534, became prebend of Mora, and vicar of Cripplegate in 1566; was appointed vicar of St. Laurence Jewry in 1578, and held the two livings until his death. He was a great preacher, good poet, and wrote largely on the Reformation.

Sir JOHN WRITHE, Garter King-at-Arms, died 1588

Sir MARTIN FROBISHER, 1594

Sir Martin Frobisher, the early Arctic voyager, was a native of Doncaster. Under the patronage of Dudley, Earl of Warwick, he sailed in June, 1576, with two small vessels, the *Gabriel* and the *Michael*, in search of a north-west passage. Queen Elizabeth favoured the expedition, and waved her handkerchief as they sailed by Greenwich Palace. They reached Frieze-land—now Greenland—and entered a strait, since marked in charts as Frobisher's Strait, and encountered the native Esquimaux, one of whom he brought to England. In 1578, he sailed as general commander, with a fleet of fifteen ships, and received a gold chain from the hands of Queen Elizabeth. He failed, however, in this, as in a former search of a north-west passage; but his reputation was established. He was vice-admiral under Drake in 1585. In 1588 he was appointed commander of the *Triumph*, the largest vessel in the English fleet, to resist the Spanish Armada, when he was knighted. We find him in 1592 with the command of an expedition against the Spanish; in 1594, as admiral of a fleet to protect the harbour of Brest, displaying extraordinary talent, and in a great battle distinguishing himself, and achieving a glorious but dearly-bought victory, where he was fatally wounded, and survived but a few weeks after his return to England.

WILLIAM FOX, a famous minstrel, died 1604.

Numbers of minstrels lived in this parish. They were incorporated by Edward IV., and were familiarly admitted to the houses of the great.

Dr. ROGER MARBECK, died 1605.

Dr. Marbeck was a distinguished scholar, and son of John Marbeck, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, who narrowly escaped being burned at the stake, through the persecutions of Bishop Gardiner. He (Marbeck's father) was the author of several excellent works, amongst which was his 'Booke of Common Praier, noted,' published in 1550. The musical adaptations were selected from the Latin service-books, where we find the groundwork of the plain song still used in our cathedrals, in all the beautiful simplicity of ecclesiastical antiquity, adapted to English words. He died in 1591, leaving an only son, the subject of our passing sketch. This son, like his father, displayed rare talents when a youth, and was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he became the first orator of that university. He likewise studied medicine, and was the first physician of his time, for in addition to being Canon of Christ Church and Provost of Oriel, he was chief physician to Queen Elizabeth.

LADY LEWTNER	.	.	.	.	.	died	1605
LADY HUNGERFORD	.	.	.	.	.	"	1618
JAMES Lord BRACKLEY	.	.	.	.	.	"	1620
CHARLES Lord BRACKLEY	.	.	.	.	.	"	1623
LADY CLIFTON	.	.	.	.	.	"	1630
MARGARET , daughter of Sir T. Lucie	.	.	.	.	.	"	1634
FRANCES , daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater	.	.	.	.	.	"	1648
LADY KATHERINE , daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater	.	.	.	.	.	"	1660
LADY MARY , daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater	.	.	.	.	.	"	1682
HENRY SIDNEY , son of Lord Viscount Lisle	.	.	.	.	.	"	1682
CHARLES and THOMAS , sons of the Earl of Bridgewater	.	.	.	.	.	"	1687
LADY MARY POE	.	.	.	.	.	"	1688
CHARLES , son of Lord Viscount Lisle	.	.	.	.	.	"	1689

On a grey marble ledger on the north side, in front of the communion rails, is an elegy and epitaph to the memory of Henry Colburn, who died August 8, 1655, aged 57 years.

Silence! but a word, namely, that he
Was pious, wise, just, merciful and free;
This was his work, to quench illegal hates,
Not conquer kingdoms, but compose debates;

How rare a pilot in such tempests known,
 Many estates embarked, but shipwrecked none.
 Pardon his meaner grave, who thought it meet
 By virtue, not with fabrics, to be great.
 For to his tomb none could more trophies bring,
 A useful man on earth, in heaven a king.

EPITAPH.

Before this stone interred lies
 The lame man's feet, the blind man's eyes;
 Blest when at the last judgment he,
 With these, shall his Redeemer see.
 None like to those, except that Eye
 Of faith which brings plerophory.

On a marble tombstone, now perished, at the east end of the churchyard, was inscribed: 'Here lies the body of John Wythens, gent., of an ancient family in Kent, who was buried the 2nd of October, 1693.'

Another grave-stone in the churchyard, also perished, to the memory of Samuel Buckley and his family; he died A.D. 1698, aged 49.

On a stone in the wall of the church vestry, on the south side, now crumbling from age—but, let us hope, will be restored when the new vestry is built—is the following inscription: 'On the well-disposed of women, Joan Wilson, wife of Dr. John Wilson, who left this life to those that loved it, the 10th of July, 1624. She had issue by him five sons and four daughters.'

Reader, do not with hasty folly
 Presume to tread; this ground is holy.
 Here underneath lies one so pure,
 Rome's faction could not her allure;
 On her Redeemer's only merit
 She did rely by Him t' inherit.
 Long sickness did her body pine;
 At last drawn up, where she doth shine
 With her four little saints, where now they sing
 Eternal anthems to Heaven's high King.

COMMUNION PLATE.

UNDER an order of vestry, dated February 10, 1736, the communion plate was re-made, and now consists of

Two massive silver flagons.

Two chalices.

One large and two small patins.

Two spoons.

One silver wine-strainer, presented by Archdeacon Hale.

LIGHTING OF THE CHURCH.

IN the year 1648 the church was lighted by one chandelier with sixteen branches. On the communion-table were two flat Latin candlesticks and fourteen others of wood, distributed about the church. A candlestick 'to hang up in the church' was bought that year, for which one shilling was paid, there being at that time no late evening service; and in 1790 a new pair of candlesticks were purchased to place on the communion-table. When the nave-roof was raised in 1792 three new chandeliers were provided, supported by chains pendant from the plaster ceiling; and also brass standards for candles to light the galleries and aisles. In 1818 the church was lighted with gas, first, by burners affixed to the front of the galleries, and standards on the pews; in 1839 the old fittings were removed and replaced by others of elegant design: subsequently; it was re-arranged as at present, which does not sufficiently light the west end.

THE ORGAN.

ORGANS, although ancient instruments, were small and rude until after the Conquest. At first they were merely a few large pipes, resembling trumpets, ranged horizontally in a row, each pipe being blown by the mouth of a distinct performer. In the eleventh century they were played by keys, and blown with bellows, the pipes being arranged that the octave and fifth of every note was heard above it. This succession of octaves and fifths, called *organum*, would, to modern ears, prove most distasteful, although in itself suggestive of compound stops, now so important in large organs. The Italians were amongst the earliest of famous organ-builders; Antegnati of Brescia and his family, in the fifteenth century, and Bergamo and Callido in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Schmidt—better known as Father Smith—and Renatus Harris, two celebrated foreign rivals, came to England towards the close of the seventeenth century, and built many excellent instruments.

Schmidt was famed for his diapasons, and Harris for his reed stops. Some of their organs are still to be heard in our London churches, which, for quality of tone, maintain their deserved reputation, evidenced in that of Cripplegate Church, built by Renatus Harris.

We have no means of knowing the style of organ set up in Cripplegate Church after the fire in 1545; one thing, however, is certain, that it was placed on the floor, and, without question, near to the chancel.

In the year 1672, an organ was presented to the church by Mrs. Charnock, when the vestry passed the following resolution:—

‘That Mrs. Charnock shall have thanks given her for her affection in bestowing a fair organ on the Church of St. Giles, Without Cripplegate, and that a convenient place be found out for the setting of it up.’

February 28, 1673, Mr. James Brookes was appointed sexton and organist ‘by the King’s Majesty’s letter.’ This would seem to have been only a temporary arrangement, for, at a vestry, June 21, 1675, it was resolved that ‘Mr. Francis Florier’s salary as organist be 20*l*.’ His tenure of office, however, was short, for February 20, 1677, it was ordered that ‘Mr. John Curtis be paid his salary as organist,’ an office held by him until his death in 1704, when Mr. Henry Green, a blind man, was appointed his successor, previous to which, in the year 1688, the organ was repaired by a Mr. Smith.

In the year 1704 the west gallery was erected, when the old organ was taken away, and another built by RENATUS HARRIS, for which he received 400*l*. and the old one. In 1722 Mr. Abraham Jordan—who had been entrusted with the tuning since 1709—received 73*l*. for repairs. In 1726 the action and mechanism was thoroughly repaired, and the front regilded. In 1735 Mr. Green retired, after thirty-one years’ service, on half-salary, when the organ was shut up for repairs and additions; and at a vestry, April 14, 1735, it was resolved that Mr. Richard Bridge (an eminent organ-builder) be paid 170*l*. ‘to repair and add new stops to the organ.’ There can be little doubt that the new stops here mentioned were for a swell of five stops introduced at that time. Mr. Charles Froud was appointed organist as successor to Mr. Green, at 30*l*. salary, May 25, 1736. Mr. Bridge, the organ-builder, died in 1758, and was succeeded

by Mr. Griffin, at a salary of 8*l.*, to keep the instrument in repair. Mr. Froud died in 1770, after thirty-four years' service, when Mr. Edmund Gilding was appointed organist, and Mr. William Courtney, on his recommendation, assistant. Mr. Gilding died August 1782, and Mr. Courtney became the principal, only to survive three years, when Miss Mary Worsley Bickerton was elected April 17, 1786; she died in 1795. On October 15, 1720, the vestry agreed to pay Mr. Hugh Russell 105*l.* for repairs and extensions; an additional open diapason was put into the great organ, and a principal in the swell, and D \sharp and E in alt. added to each set of manuals. Mr. John Immyns was elected organist, as successor to Miss Bickerton, March 30, 1795. Mr. Immyns resigned April 2, 1818, when Miss Mary Horth—afterwards Mrs. Deane—was chosen, April 30, 1818. In 1831 the organ was cleaned and the front regilded, by Mr. Timothy Russell. In January, 1832, Mrs. Deane resigned, and the vestry caused the vacancy to be advertised, which brought a great many candidates, nineteen of whom played by numbers before an umpire, on Friday, February 17, 1832. Of these, three were selected and subjected to further trials of skill, when, after three distinct performances and rigid theoretical tests, Mr. William Miller was elected.

In 1838 the organ was cleaned, rewired, and new horizontal bellows substituted for the old diagonal ones, by Mr. Timothy Russell. This cost 40*l.* In 1840 the instrument underwent considerable réparation by Gray and Davison; the swell was carried down to tenor C, with the addition of double diapason, fifteenth sesquialtra, and clarion. The reeds were mostly revoiced, and a claribella put into the great organ, as also two octaves of pedal pipes, three couplers, and five composition pedals, and the entire action thoroughly repaired and adjusted, which cost 250*l.*, the voluntary contributions of Dr. Blomberg, vicar, and the parishioners. In 1850 separate bellows for the pedal pipes were introduced, and, when placed on the floor in 1864, the organ was cut down and tuned to equal temperament.

Thus much for the history of this fine old instrument of one hundred and sixty-three years, so well deserving of modern improvements. If animate, possibly it would look jealously on Cripplegate's daughter, St. Luke's, and feel how much had been expended on modern stops, extended swell, additional pedal pipes, new manual, sound-boards, and every

improvement, nearly threefold that of the parent, to exalt the production of a less celebrated builder.

The following is a synopsis of CRIPPLEGATE ORGAN:—

GREAT ORGAN (G G to E) SWELL ORGAN, Tenor (C to E)

Stopped diapason	Double diapason
Large open diapason	Stopped diapason
Small open diapason	Open diapason
Claribella	Principal
Principal	Fifteenth
Twelfth	Sesquialtra (3 ranks)
Fifteenth	Hautboy
Tierce	Trumpet
Larigot	Clarion
Sesquialtra (4 ranks)	CHOIR ORGAN (G G to E)
Horn	Diapasons by communi-
Trumpet	cation
Clarion	Principal
	Flute
	Cremona

PEDAL ORGAN (C C C to E)

Double open diapason

COUPLERS

Swell to Great Organ	Great Organ to Pedals
Sub-octave Choir to Great	Choir Organ to Pedals
Pedal octave coupler	
Three composition Pedals to Great	Two ditto to Swell.

The CHURCH OF ST. GILES, like others of the olden time, was endowed with bequests for priest and choristers to sing masses for the dead ; those of Cripplegate exceeded 110*l.* per annum, which would indeed be a goodly income in the nineteenth century, considering how money has increased in value since those remote times.

We give an extract from an old manuscript in the British Museum, entitled, 'Foundation of Chauntries,' which enumerates some of the bequests for chantries, or masses for the dead, to be sung in the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate:—

‘Richard Chaurye gave 4*l.* per annum to the churchwardens to find a priest to sing for his soul.

‘John Swoeder gave lands for the same purpose, to the amount of 3*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum, upon the obits 10*s.*, and the rest to discharge the poor of the parish, when it shall happen, 65*s.* and 4*d.*

‘Also, the same parson and churchwardens have certain lands within the same parish, that they call church land, but they are able to show no evidence to prove the same, which amounteth to the sum of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

‘The fraternity of Our Lady and St. Giles, founded by John Ballinger, William Larke, and Richard Serle, gave unto the master and wardens of the same fraternity, to find a chaplain and two lights there, 13*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

‘William Grove and Robert Heyworth gave unto the same master and wardens, to find one priest and one obit, all their tenements, 12*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

‘William Brampton gave likewise unto them, for a priest and obit, 10*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* per annum.

‘Thomas Fisher, William Babe, Richard Copping, and William Marryner for the same purpose, 30*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

‘Walter Stocker, and others, gave for obits, 35*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

‘John Lushington gave, by will, dated in the 12th of Henry VII., to the same fraternity, a tavern called the Sun, and one called the Rose tenement, for a priest and obit.’

VICARS OF ST. GILES'S, CRIPPLEGATE.

ROBERT CROWLEY, B.A., died June 18, 1588.

It has already been shown that this divine was a great preacher, poet, and writer; that he succeeded to the living of Cripplegate in 1566, and that of St. Laurence Jewry in 1578. both of which, in addition to the prebendary of Mora, he held until his death.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, D.D., died September 25, 1626.

Dr. Andrews, the eldest of thirteen children, was born in the City of London, in the parish of Allhallows Barking, A.D. 1555. He was first educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and afterwards at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he acquired so great reputation for learning that, in his first year, he became a scholar of Jesus College, Oxford. Ordained deacon

in 1580, he advanced rapidly, first as Prebend Residentiary of St. Paul's; then Vicar of Cripplegate, in 1588; Dean of Westminster Abbey and of the King's Chapel, A.D. 1601; Master of Pembroke Hall; chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; almoner and privy councillor to kings James I. and Charles I. In 1605 he was created Bishop of Chichester, translated to that of Ely in 1609, and in 1618 advanced to the see of Winchester. Eminent as a preacher and champion of the truth, he added great linguistic knowledge, which qualified him for being one of the translators of the Bible, in the reign of James I. His writings were of the highest order. 'The Devotions of Bishop Andrews,' translated from the Greek by Dean Stanhope, are still highly esteemed for family use. He was buried in the Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where the original monument, bearing a recumbent figure, still remains.

JOHN BUCKERIDGE, D.D., died 1631.

This eminent prelate, born near Marlborough, in Wiltshire, was also educated in Merchant Taylors' School, and in 1578 became a scholar at Oxford. His first preferment was the rectory of North Kilworth. In 1596 he took his degree as D.D., and in 1604 succeeded Dr. Andrews as vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. Within a few years we find him Archdeacon of Northampton, Canon of Windsor and Hereford, and chaplain to King James. He was elected president of St. John's College in 1605, and in 1611 created Bishop of Bath and Wells, from which he was translated to the see of Ely in 1627, where he died.

WILLIAM FULLER, D.D., died May 12, 1659.

This excellent preacher was a great linguist, and became Dean of Ely in 1636. Sequestered from Cripplegate in 1642, he suffered great persecutions, being plundered and imprisoned for his loyalty. After Oxford was surrendered, he returned to London, where he lived in obscurity until his death, on Holy Thursday of 1659, aged seventy-nine years.

SAMUEL ANNESLEY, D.D., died 1696.

He was born at Kenilworth, in 1620, and held several places of preferment under the Commonwealth, the last, that of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, to which he was presented by Richard Cromwell. Refusing to conform, he was sequestered at the Restoration, but continued his pastoral functions as a nonconformist until his death. He was an able preacher, much beloved by his congregation and the poor. His youngest daughter, Susanna, married the Rev. Samuel Wesley, rector of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. His second son, John Wesley, the most celebrated of the family, was the founder of the society of Methodists,

the largest body of nonconformists in England, known as Wesleyans.

JOHN DOLKEN, D.D., died April 11, 1686.

This eminent prelate, born at Stanwich, Northamptonshire, March 20, 1624, was appointed Canon of Christ Church in 1660, and in 1662, Archdeacon of London and Vicar of Cripplegate, but resigned both the next year, on being installed Dean of Westminster and Clerk of the Closet. In 1666 he was created Bishop of Rochester, and in 1683 rose to the dignity of Archbishop of York. He was a distinguished scholar, of a free, generous and noble disposition, and withal of a natural, bold and happy eloquence. Whilst travelling on the North Road, he slept at an inn, and was permitted to occupy a room infected with the small-pox of a virulent kind. Here he caught the disorder, and returned to Bishopsthorpe, when, after four days' confinement to his bed, he died, aged sixty-two years. He was buried in York Cathedral, where a handsome monument, with a very copious inscription, recording his merits and the principal circumstances of his life, was erected.

JOHN PRITCHETT, D.D., died November 3, 1672.

This divine became a student at Oxford in 1622, and took his master's degree 1629. He was collated rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Mary Axe, June 14, 1641; afterwards sequestrated during the Commonwealth, but again reinstated on the restoration of Charles II. In 1662 he was presented to the rectory of Harlington, Middlesex, and filled the prebend's stall of Mora in the Cathedral. He resigned the living of St. Andrew's on being appointed vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, March 18, 1663, and was shortly afterwards raised to the see of Gloucester, with permission to hold the living of Cripplegate, the rectory of Harlington, and his prebend's stall. He had a goodly estate at Harefield, Middlesex, where he died.

EDWARD FOWLER, D.D., died 1714.

This eminent prelate and loving vicar of Cripplegate was born at Westerleigh, in Gloucestershire, in the year 1632, and received the first rudiments of a clerical education at the Grammar School in Gloucester. Having entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, he took his degree there, but returned to Oxford in 1656. He became Prebend of Gloucester in 1675, Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and, within a few years, Bishop of Gloucester. Amiable of disposition, and singularly kind and bountiful to the poor, he lived in the affections of his parishioners, who have left on record their high estimate of his bounty and kindness. He died at Chelsea.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD, M.A., died 1716.

We can glean little of this vicar beyond that he was a good preacher. According to a curious record, it was agreed, at a vestry held October 19, 1714, that 'Mr. Deputy William Edmonds, with eleven gentlemen of the vestry and the four churchwardens, meet the Rev. William Whitfield, vicar, every Thursday night at six o'clock, at Fellow's Coffee House, to consult matters relating to the parish.' This arrangement was clearly not compatible with the vicar's views, for we find that at a vestry, January 19, 1715, 'the vicar suggested and desired that the committee formerly proposed to meet him of a Thursday night at Fellow's Coffee House, should come to his house of that night weekly for the future.' He, however, only lived two years after his induction to the living.

THOMAS BENNETT, D.D., died 1728.

It would seem that Dr. Bennett and his parishioners were less cordial than his predecessors, for there is an existing record that at a vestry, holden December 18, 1723, it was ordered, 'That the suits now pending at Doctors' Commons against Dr. Thomas Bennett, vicar, to oblige him to distribute the sacrament monies in his hands to the use it was given, be proceeded in with effect by the churchwardens at the charge of the parish,' which order, however, was subsequently rescinded.

JOHN ROGERS, D.D., died May 1, 1729.

He was born A.D. 1679, at Ensham in Oxfordshire; his father was vicar of that parish, and rector of Wick-Rissington in Gloucestershire. Dr. Rogers graduated at Oxford, and his first preferment was the living of Buckland, Berks. In 1712 he came to London, and held a lecture at St. Clement's Dane; here he gained great popularity. In 1716 he was presented to the rectory of Wrington, Somerset, and then married the Honble. Lydia Hare, sister of Lord Colerane; shortly afterwards he was elected Canon Residentiary of Wells. In 1721 he took his degree of D.D., and in 1726 was made chaplain to the king, an honour unsought and unexpected. He resigned his lecture in London and retired into the country in 1726, but on the death of Dr. Bennett, vicar of Cripplegate, he was presented to the living, which he accepted with reluctance, not caring to abandon his country cure for the large income that awaited him; he, however, came to Cripplegate October 1728, and devoted himself to visiting the sick, regulating the charity schools, and removing the difficulties in which the parish had been lately involved. On Sunday, April 20, 1729, after officiating at Cripplegate, he preached before the court, and returned hurriedly to bury a parishioner; the next day he was taken ill, and died on the 1st of May. On Sunday, the 18th of that month, Dr. Nathaniel Marshall preached an impressive funeral

sermon in St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, which was afterwards published. He was buried in the parish church of Ensham, on Tuesday, May 13, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory, with an inscription in Latin. His writings were numerous, and his preaching eloquent. His nineteen sermons, published in 1749, have passed through several editions, and are still read with interest and profit.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS, D.D., died 1774.

President of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

GEORGE WATSON HAND, M.A., died 1802.

Archdeacon of Dorset.

WILLIAM HOLMES, M.A., died 1833.

Thirty years sub-dean of His Majesty's Chapels Royal.

FREDERICK BLOMBERG, D.D., died 1847.

Canon of St. Paul's and Clerk of the Closet, of a genial and affectionate disposition, but a great sufferer from gout: he was intimately associated with the courts of George III., George IV. and William IV. Many were the royal visits made at the vicarage during his incumbency, and at his funeral his attached friend, the late Duke of Cambridge, followed as chief mourner.

WILLIAM HALE HALE, M.A., resigned January 10, 1857.

Archdeacon Hale, Canon of St. Paul's, and master of the Charter House, succeeded Dr. Blomberg; he was much beloved for his uniform urbanity and kindness of manner, even to the humblest; his charity will long be remembered with gratitude, and his association with Cripplegate cherished in affectionate regard.

PHILIP PARKER GILBERT, M.A., present vicar.

He graduated at Cambridge, and took distinguished position at the university. His first preferment was the living of St. Mary, Haggerstone; here his eloquence attracted crowded congregations; a church capable of seating nearly two thousand people, before deserted, now filled to overflowing, until his acceptance of the rectory of St. Faith, where many of his congregation followed him. On the resignation of Archdeacon Hale, Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, presented him to the living of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, one of the oldest and most important parishes in the City of London. Here he has manifested great and laudable zeal for the restoration of the venerable church, and, to some extent, succeeded in bringing it back to its former

stateliness. His indomitable perseverance merits every co-operation, and we shall rejoice to find that he has succeeded in perfecting this great work in all the integrity of its early proportions, to the honour of himself as promoter, and his churchwardens and parishioners as hearty coadjutors.

We now take leave of the church, noting by the way that at the steps of the altar OLIVER CROMWELL knelt, August 20, 1620 (while being married to Elizabeth Bouchier), then but a simple brewer at Huntingdon. Thirty-four years afterwards (1654), we are told by an existing record that the ringers of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, were paid three shillings and sixpence to ring merrily when the LORD HIGH PROTECTOR dined in the city.

CHURCHYARD.

THE custom of making churchyards or cemeteries round our churches in England, has been ascribed to Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 750; but we have reason to believe that it was practised at a much earlier period. WHITAKER states that the churchyard was everywhere laid out at the time when the parish church was erected among the kingdoms of the Heptarchy. The churches in France had cemeteries about them as early as 595; and those in England were nearly as early. The first church built by the Saxons in the kingdom, that of St. Peter and St. Paul, without the City of Canterbury, had an enclosure for sepulture about it; and the first apostle of the Saxons, the pious Augustine, was buried in it. Sixteen years after the conversion of the Northumbrians, the church of Lindisfarne was encircled with its cemetery, and the head of Oswald, the slain monarch of the kingdom, and the body of Aidan, bishop of the diocese, were interred there. Again, the Church of St. Michael, near Hexham, had a cemetery round it as early as A.D. 685.

CRIPPLEGATE CHURCHYARD, with its rank grass, dank and desolate, is one of the most ancient in the city, abounding in tender associations and mementoes of remote times. On the south side is a fine relic of old London Wall, with one of its bastions in good preservation. We look on this enduring record of early British history with feelings of awe—the solemnity of the spot, every atom beneath our

feet, perhaps, once some portion of a fellow-being with thoughts, and passions, and powers like unto ourselves ; not that the actual work of the Romans, nor of the Saxons are before us, although the foundations are the same supporting the after-work of our Norman conquerors ; but there is the certain line where Roman and Saxon warriors, with shield and sword, javelin and battle-axe and mail, guarded our city early in the Christian era.

It would seem that the churchyard during the period of the Commonwealth was used as a drill ground, for we have before us a record of vestry, 'that after Michaelmas, 1659, the military are not to be trained in the churchyard, as had been the practice some time before.'

In 1660 a new stone gateway and gates were erected in Fore Street, leading into the churchyard, which cost 60*l*. Over the gates, on the west side, is sculptured a death's head and cross bones ; on the east side, a scythe and hourglass ; and above, on both sides, an hourglass.

In 1662 a piece of ground south of the church, near Crowder's Well, was taken on lease of the city for extending the churchyard, and afterwards consecrated by the Bishop of London. But it does not appear whether there were any further terms. Shortly afterwards, a wall was erected round part of the churchyard, near Allen's Alms-houses, indicating this spot, for which the builder was paid 40*s*. per rod, and a gratuity of 50*s*. on completing his work : this wall was six feet in height, and one brick and a half thick.

Like most of our olden churches, there was a sun-dial on the south side of the church, in the churchyard, which was repaired in 1664, at a cost of 4*s*. During the same year the ROMAN sewer running here was cleansed, and a stone laid over it which cost 6*l*. 6*s*.

In the year 1603 the plague visited London, and its ravages were fearfully felt in the parish of Cripplegate. The burials in the churchyard were 180 from January to June, 79 in June, 589 in July, 966 in August, 679 in September, 208 in October, 63 in November, and 31 in December ; making a fearful total for the six months ending with December of 2,536 interments.

In 1665 the plague again visited London, and the deaths very far exceeded those of 1603. Malcolm tells us that the 'clerk died of the plague, and the vicar, Dr. Pritchett, fled

to his country house, notwithstanding his riches, and the service they might have been to his parishioners; from whence he sent a letter of appointment for the office to Thomas Lukeyn.' We also quote from the same authority, that 'the three bald sextons of St. Gyles's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Olave's, rulde the hoste more boldly than ever did the triumviri of Rome.' The churchyard, from the masses of dead buried there, was raised two feet, when 1,196 loads of earth were spread over the surface, which cost the parish 60*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of labour. The vestry then determined 'that no more clothes be dried in the churchyard, and that the back-doors coming out of the dwelling-houses be closed, the Castle Tavern only excepted, for the use of the parish; and that no boys be allowed to go out that way.'

It was ordered in January, 1666, 'That whereas, in this late visitation of the plague, wherewith, for the sins of this kingdom, Almighty God hath been pleased to visit this City of London, and other parts of this realm, and in an especial manner this our parish of Cripplegate, whereby such multitudes have died that our churchyards are now almost so filled with dead corpses as to be incapable of receiving more, a committee be appointed to treat for houses and ground in Churchyard Alley, in order to extend the same.' In 1667, a bricklayer was paid 53*l.* 18*s.* for walling in the new churchyard.

On Wednesday, October 7, 1667, JOHN, Lord Bishop of Rochester, consecrated a piece of ground south of the church and churchyard, in length one hundred and seventy feet, and breadth thirty-five feet, for an additional cemetery. In June, 1765, new gates were erected at the churchyard gateway.

We have little more to tell of the churchyard, beyond that it was valued as a place of sepulture until closed, some ten years since, under Lord Palmerston's Extra-mural Act. Its present bare and forlorn appearance may chill, yet it will still remain a hallowed nook of the remote past, where birds, and winds, and stars visit and watch, but where man is seldom seen. If we look on the venerable tower, how many thoughts rise before us of the mighty changes, the generations upon generations born and passed away like a mist, since first it was reared. Look on the old ROMAN, and SAXON, and NORMAN frontier, with its flint and stone heaped together by poor, proud man, and what a train of reflections

crowd upon us of the futility of all earthly views. One word more. Might not this historical cemetery be rendered more interesting by careful culture, and made fair with symbolic flowers that die and rise again to breathe fragrance on the silent spot ?

BEQUESTS TO THE POOR.

SIR BENJAMIN MADDOX gave lands in Hertfordshire, now producing 63*l.* per annum.

Mr. Edward Deermmer gave houses and land at Dagenham, of the present annual value of 165*l.*

Henry Smith gave land at Longley, in Gloucestershire, in common with twenty-three parishes, of which Cripplegate receives annually 73*l.*

Thomas Busby, cooper, gave forty dozen of wheaten bread and four loads of charcoal, for ever, and a tavern called the Queen's Head. This bequest now produces annually about 120*l.*

William Bleyton, butcher, gave forty dozen of wheaten bread, and four loads of charcoal, for ever, which now realises annually nearly 400*l.*

Charles Langley, brewer, gave twenty gowns for men and women, and twenty shirts for others, and under linen for twenty poor women, with forty shillings for a sermon on All Saints'-day. This bequest produced an annual income of 269*l.* until taken by the Metropolitan Railway.

Roger Mason, vintner, gave 200*l.* to provide ten gowns for men and women.

William Day, vintner, gave 80*l.* for coats for twelve poor children yearly for ever, which, with similar gifts from other individuals, now produces 540*l.* annually.

Mrs. Ann Harvest gave four tenements in Monkwell Street, of the value of 20*l.* per annum, to be divided quarterly amongst twenty poor widows, at 5*s.* each, for ever. This property now realises 105*l.* per annum.

Mrs. Margaret Astill gave, for ever, four tenements and some land at Mile End, for the clothing of poor children. This estate, still increasing in value, now produces 218*l.* annually.

Throgmorton Trotman gave to the poor, for ever, 16*l.*, distinct of the endowment of two lectures weekly, now

merged into the Sunday evening lecture, preached by the Rev. J. W. Gowing, M.A. He also left 400*l.* to purchase ground for a free-school, and 80*l.* yearly for the maintenance thereof. The school is in Bunhill Row, St. Luke's, to which parish the endowment belongs.

We have only space to enumerate the names, &c., of the remaining pious donors to the poor of CRIPPLEGATE, without detail of their specific bequests.

Thomas Whittle.	Francis Tyrrel.
Alice Hinton.	Richard Baines.
Nokes and others.	Nicholas Wheeler.
Ann Potter.	Ralph Whitfield.
Dangerfield Taylor.	Margaret Astill.
Richard Mills.	Anthony Baylis.
Ann Mills.	William Jumper.
Sir John Fenner.	Richard Rochdale.
Elizabeth Palmer.	William Jones.
John Swarder.	John Blythe.
Unknown.	Susan Ward.
Webb and Bartlett.	Bishop of Ely.
Laurence Marshall and others.	Bread Street and Thames Street.
Purchase, White Cross Street.	Edmund Goldsmith.
Joan Bush.	Glazebrook, Budd, Snow, and others.
Stephen Scudmore.	Robert Cowper.

These munificent bequests produce annually upwards of 2,800*l.*, of which St. Luke's parish receives rather more than 1,000*l.*, and a third of the remainder has been paid over by the authorities of Cripplegate to St. Bartholomew's, since it was constituted an ecclesiastical district, where, by sanction of the Charity Commissioners, the funds are distributed in accordance with the wills of the donors.

Formerly the parish of St. Giles consisted of two divisions, that of the freedom, and the other of the lordship of Finsbury; but in the year 1732 it was divided, under the Act 7 of George II., making that part of the parish northward a separate and distinct parish, to be called St. Luke's, Middlesex, where a church was erected, and consecrated October 16, 1733.

In 1757, the shops against the church, east of the Quest house, were sold for 49*l.* 7*s.*, and taken down, and the pro-

ceeds applied for building a room next the Quest house, and an iron palisade upon a dwarf wall to the extent of the vacant ground. The rooms under the vestry room of the Quest house were converted into a watch-house in 1810. They now form convenient offices for Mr. Alexander Baylis, the talented and esteemed vestry clerk, and his able assistant, Mr. Frederick Stiles.

THE VESTRY

CONSISTS of the vicar, churchwardens, overseers, sidesmen, and past churchwardens, and those who have paid fines in lieu of serving the office of upper-warden. The vestry have the choice of churchwardens, overseers, and sidesmen; surveyors, vestry clerk, organist, sexton, and collectors of rates; as also the granting of leases, and the general management of the affairs of the parish. This ancient government had been in satisfactory operation for centuries, when, in the troublesome times of Charles I., it was for a time superseded, and the conduct of the parish, and appointment of churchwardens and other officers, left to the inhabitants at large, which, having produced serious loss and damage, a general meeting of the whole parish was called on Easter Monday, April 3, 1659, to settle the vestry again, when it was carried for the settlement thereof in 'that ancient way as was used in the year 1640, and time out of memory before.' This resolution in itself is the best and most gratifying testimony that could be bestowed upon the able management of the ancient vestry, who had then, as now, devoted themselves to the interests of their constituents with earnestness of purpose and an amount of intelligence that merits the highest respect.

THE WARD.

OF the twenty-five wards in the City of London, those of Cripplegate Within and Without are the only instances of two wards being represented by one alderman.

The ward of Cripplegate Without, governed by an alderman, elected for life, has eight common councilmen, elected annually, on St. Thomas's-day, by the freemen inhabitants

in wardmote assembled, when the alderman presides. The duties of the common council are to attend all courts, and protect the interests of the inhabitants, as well as direct all local matters in connection with the ward.

In olden times the inquest jury was considered an important body, composed of nineteen inhabitants, elected at the wardmote. They were responsible for the cleansing of the streets, lanes, and courts; reporting houses of ill-fame; testing the weights, scales, and measures of shopkeepers and licensed victuallers; and, on Plough Monday of every year, in their robes of office, made presentment to the court of aldermen of all complaints; after which it was customary to dine at some tavern in the ward, and have placed on the table the following articles of plate, weighing 83 ounces 11 pennyweights, bequeathed for the use of the inquest jury:—

A chased silver cup, the gift of James Prescott.

A brown tobacco-dish, with silver feet, made in the year 1568.

A rummer, the gift of Mr. Vans, for being excused from serving scavenger in 1608.

A pair of goblets, the fine of Peter Phillips, for being excused serving scavenger, 1612.

A large goblet, marked E.S.

A large rummer, engraved, the gift of Eleanor Hodson.

A gilt salver, chased.

An antique tipped horn cup, with silver foot and lip.

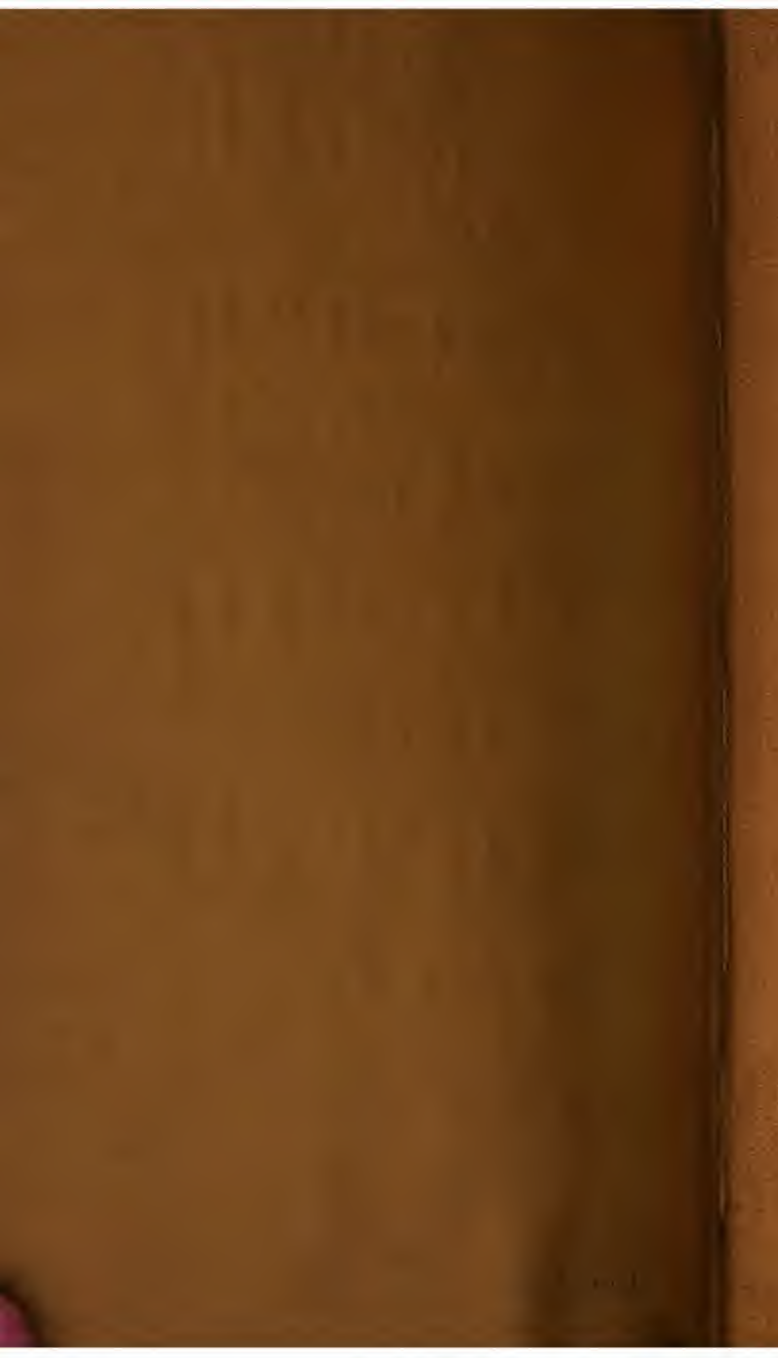
The inquest jury has now been superseded by surveyors, inspectors, and other officers appointed by the corporation.

We now bring to a close a task which we had hoped would have been undertaken by abler hands and more facile pens than our own; but as no one has done so, we redeem a promise of some standing in launching a sketchy history of Cripplegate Without, prefaced by a glance at the City of London in the olden times. In these reminiscences of the past, and wanderings of the present, we have endeavoured to condense within the compass of a pamphlet an epitome of all that can be gleaned of a parish identical with ROMAN,

SAXON and NORMAN history, 'whose stones have voices, and whose walls do live.' Here rest the ashes of men almost from the Conquest, eminent as divines, as warriors, as philosophers, each in their turn figuring on the stage of life—whether for power, for fame, or for glory, we must leave. One thing is certain—here they slumber in common, where mortal distinction is unknown.

We claim no merit for re-writing facts selected from the best authorities, nor for bringing them down to the present time; neither have we any pecuniary interest to serve, or vanity to foster: our only purpose is to offer, through this simple medium, an expression of esteem and regard for many dear friends of Cripplegate, and, in some slight degree, a tribute to the memories of others of their number, within our own remembrance passed away, leaving their good names to be affectionately cherished.

THE END.



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